The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4018. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FROM CHARLESTON.

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON.

The Released Union Officers on Board.

Six Hundred of Our Officers Placed Under Fire.

Barbarous Treatment of Prisoners by the Rebels.

The United States steam transport *Fulton*, Capt. WORTON, commander, from Port Royal, S. C., Aug. 5, 1864, at 4 o'clock A. M., via Fortress Monroe, Aug. 7, with mails and fifty-five released Union prisoners to United States Quartermaster, arrived yesterday. The *Fulton* was detained six hours in a fog off Sandy Hook.

July 30, on downward trip, southwest of Cape Fear, was boarded by United States gunboat *Vicksburgh*, Capt. BRAINE, cruising.

The propeller *United States* arrived at Port Royal Aug. 3, en route for New-Orleans, and sailed Aug. 4.

Off Cape Lookout, Aug. 6, at 11 A. M., died on board, from excessive heat, JAMES BOYLE, coal-passer; buried at sea same day.

We are indebted to purser MCMANUS for prompt delivery of our news packages.

The following is a list of the *Fulton's* passengers:

Brig.-Gen. H. W. Wessels.	Col. Lagrange,
Brig.-Gen. T. Seymour.	Col. R. White.
Brig.-Gen. E. P. Scammon.	Col. E. L. Dana.
Brig.-Gen. A. Shaler.	Col. Grover.
Brig.-Gen. C. A. Heckman.	Col. H. C. Lee.
Col. W. Harriman.	Col. Taylor.
Col. W. C. Maxwell.	Col. Tardelia.
Col. H. L. Brown.	Lieut.-Col. C. B. Baldwin.
Col. W. H. Leeman.	Lieut.-Col. E. Olcott.
Col. T. F. Craven.	Lieut.-Col. Stewart.
Lieut.-Col. Polsley.	Lieut.-Col. Mayhew.
Lieut.-Col. McMakin.	Lieut.-Col. Trumble.
Lieut.-Col. E. L. Hays.	Lieut.-Col. Rogers.
Lieut.-Col. J. B. Spofford.	Lieut.-Col. H. C. Benjamin.
Lieut.-Col. J. H. Burnham.	Lt.-Col. T. H. Higgenbotham.
Lieut.-Col. S. Moffatt.	Lieut.-Col. C. J. Dickinson.
Lieut.-Col. Armstrong.	Lieut.-Col. W. R. Cook.
Lieut.-Col. Bartholomew.	Lieut.-Col. J. F. Fellows.
Lieut.-Col. F. Swift.	Lieut.-Col. H. P. Lascelles.
Lieut.-Col. Hawkins.	Maj. E. A. Grant.
Maj. Baker.	Maj. D. B. Kief.
Maj. Clarke.	Maj. Morrison.
Maj. Hall.	Maj. Bates.
Maj. Crandall.	Maj. C. H. Beers.
Maj. G. M. Denin.	Maj. D. A. Carpenter.
Maj. J. H. Johnson.	Dr. Walsh.
Surgeon Turner.	Dr. B. T. Harrison.
Surgeon Semple.	Capt. J. H. Smith.
Surgeon E. M. Plase.	Capt. J. C. Clarke.
Surgeon D. B. Warren.	Capt. E. D. Jones.
Capt. L. F. Sheldon.	Capt. D. G. Risley.
Surgeon Perry.	Capt. E. S. Babcock.
Capt. W. W. Hunt.	Capt. E. Post.
Capt. Rockfellow.	Capt. W. Royal.
Capt. H. F. Mills.	Chaplain E. P. Rockwood.
Lieut. A. F. Newman.	Lieut. J. W. Jaquette.
Lieut. J. Kribbs.	Lieut. C. P. Goodyear.
Lieut. G. Coggswell.	Lieut. T. E. Fairchild.
Lieut. A. Wiswell.	Lieut. C. E. Parker.
Lieut. J. L. Spalding.	Lieut. Berriman.
Lieut. Crawford.	Lieut. Butler.
Lieut. Pierce.	Lieut. J. F. Ellsworth.
Lieut. H. L. Phelps.	Lieut. H. P. Gray.
Lieut. Hullahan.	Lieut. A. Marsh.
Lieut. Crawford.	Lieut. C. S. Allen.
Lieut. Thorburn.	Capt. O. H. Granville.
Lieut. M. L. Botsford.	Capt. H. Perry.
Lieut. J. H. Evans.	Lieut. A. D. Larned.
Lieut. G. Murray.	Lieut. E. F. Harris.
Lieut. J. S. Mansa.	Lieut. James Hawes.
Lieut. J. E. Stewart.	Lieut. E. W. Massey.
Lieut. W. E. Hale.	Capt. O. Bennett.
Capt. Wm. Cooke.	

OUR HILTON HEAD CORRESPONDENCE

Exchange of Officers—Reception of our men at the Cosmopolitan—Treatment of Prisoners by the Rebels—Six Hundred more put UnderFire.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Thursday, Aug. 4, 1864.

In my brief dispatch to the TIMES, sent by the steamer *Admiral*, which left Charleston harbor for New-York last night, I made mention of the fact that an exchange of the rebel prisoners—fifty in number—for an equal number of Union prisoners under our fire had been effected. I was fortunately granted the privilege of accompanying the party on the steamer *Cosmopolitan*, Capt. A. CROCKER—the same steamer which conveyed the rebel prisoners. I have already chronicled how our own and the rebel steamers met off Sullivan's Island, and, in general terms, how the exchange was effected. In this connection it is proper to state that the exchange would not have been brought about at the time it was had not Gen. FOSTER taken measures for retaliation. The reception of the Union officers on board the *Cosmopolitan* was of the most enlivening character. Nothing had been omitted by Majors JOHN F. ANDERSON and E. M. STRONG, of Gen. FOSTER'S Staff, and who were the Commissioners on our side, to make the occasion of the return of the Union officers an event long to be remembered. The arrangements were complete in every particular. Wines and viands of the best quality were furnished in abundance, and every one on board entered heart and soul into the festivities. The *Cosmopolitan* reached the point designated for the exchange—the buoy off the site of the old Moultrie House, on Sullivan's Island, and within about one mile of Fort Sumter—at 10 A. M. Wednesday. As we neared the buoy, we could see the rebel craft *Chesterfield* steaming down the inner channel. Apparently, she stopped at Sumter a moment or two, and then proceeded on the trip, reaching the buoy about half an hour before the *Cosmopolitan*. Perhaps it would be interesting to the public to know what kind of a vessel the rebels had, to meet the splendid steamer *Cosmopolitan*. I call the mud-turtle arrangement I saw a vessel, although it was impossible to discover a difference between it and the shabbiest-appearing tug that was ever seen in these or any other waters. The thing had not been painted, I should judge, for about six years, and the wheelhouse and upper works were stove in and otherwise damaged. The fires were fed with wood, a quantity of which was piled up on the lower deck. Our officers state that before stepping aboard this crazy concern they were asked to pledge their honor that they would not give any information concerning what they might see in the harbor on the passage down. Four of the number stood upon their rights, and refused to give their parole for any such purpose. But notwithstanding the fact that forty-six did give their parole, the entire fifty were placed in a pen between the paddle-boxes, where they were not only deprived of seeing anything, but were almost suffocated for the want of air. Whatever of suffering the Union officers were compelled to endure among the hideous barbarians of the benighted region of the South, they had the unbounded delight of nesting with an enthusiastic welcome and entertainment the moment they were released from their captivity. As the *Cosmopolitan* passed through the fleet, the gunboat *Pawnee* pealed forth a salute of thirteen guns, and the crews of all the monitors and gunboats rent the air with deafening cheers.

The naval flag steamer *Harvest Moon*, with Admiral DAHLGREN and Maj.-Gen. FOSTER on board, arrived off Charleston from Hilton Head early in the morning. In passing down the bay the *Cosmopolitan* stopped alongside the *Harvest Moon*, and that rendered the returned officers an opportunity of visiting the latter ship. As the officers stepped aboard they received a most hearty welcome from Admiral DAHLGREN and Gen. FOSTER. Refreshments were immediately ordered, and an hour or more passed off in the happiest manner possible. Parting from the flag-steamer the *Cosmopolitan* proceeded to just across the bar and anchored near the naval steamer *Admiral*, having on board Maj.-Gen. SICKLES, and which came up from the Head during the night. Gen. SICKLES invited all the officers to dine with him on board the *Admiral*, an invitation that nearly all accepted. Thus the time passed till 6 P. M., when the party, accompanied by Gen. FOSTER, returned to the *Cosmopolitan* and were transported during the night to Hilton Head. The returned Union officers will go North in the steamer *Fulton*—the vessel that takes this dispatch. This morning at Hilton Head they were honored with a salute of eleven guns. Unfortunately, while the salute was being fired, a gun exploded, killing ELISHA CROSBY and JOHN E. STEWART, of Company B, Veteran Corps.

I have now a line to write regarding the fifty rebel prisoners that we exchanged. They had never been placed under rebel fire, but were kept in the brig *Dragon*, in Port Royal harbor, till the day they were exchanged. The treatment they have received from Union hands was far better than they deserved. They have been allowed to purchase clothing, to receive contributions, to write to their friends, and have been looked upon and considered as human beings.

In return for this kind treatment, what have our soldiers in their hands been subjected to? A majority of the fifty who were exchanged yesterday have been confined for months and months in prisons from which, on account of the inhuman treatment they received, they never expected to leave alive. On the way to the Charleston prison, the same fifty officers were insulted, maltreated and robbed. The despicable fiends did not even spare the coat buttons of our officers, and when Gen. SEYMOUR was asleep, they actually cut from his coat all but four buttons. For those buttons the rebels received five dollars each in their currency. The officers state that during the first few days of their stay in Charleston, they were subjected to the most barbarous treatment. Dogs, in our section, would receive commiseration if put upon the same footing. Having been in Charleston for a while, the authorities were forced, on humane principles alone, to be more lenient. The rebels allowed them to change their greenbacks for Confederate money, allowing seven and even ten dollars of the latter for one of the former. Whenever our men were allowed the privilege of making purchases, they were charged the most exorbitant prices—such as one dollar for a loaf of bread, five dollars for a common tin plate, ten dollars for a pound of soap, one hundred dollars for a pair of second-hand shoes, and everything else in proportion.

Of what I have to write now I desire the loyal public at the North to take particular notice. Within the past four days 600 Union officers have been placed under fire at Charleston. Had not STONEMAN destroyed the railroad in the rear of Macon, the number of prisoners thus placed under fire would be 16,000! It is time for every loyal man to come forward and aid in crushing this rebellion.

If any one who has a relative fighting for the North has the least desire to have our Government deal leniently with rebel prisoners, let him consider the base, inhuman, barbarous treatment to which Union prisoners are exposed, and he will soon change his sentiments. At Charleston, at Macon, at Henderson, the rebels are either starving our men to death, or shooting them outright—and those men are prisoners of war. I appeal to all loyal men at the North, if they will stand still and see our fathers and brothers thus treated. The rebels feed prisoners on an allowance each day of a single rye cake and a small quantity of water. If you do not believe it, ask any of the fifty who go North in the *Fulton*. Look at the features of some of them, and you will spare questioning.

Our men tell you that forty and fifty Union prisoners die each day at the pen in Henderson. Why is this? They are deprived of food, robbed of clothing, and refused the smallest piece of rag or board for shelter. WHIT.

Arrival of the United States Ship-of-the-Line Vermont.

The United States ship-of-the-line *Vermont*, Commodore H. R. THATCHER, U. S. N., Commanding, arrived at this port last evening from Port Royal 2d inst. Arrived off Charleston Bar same day, at 2:30 P. M., where she received on board, for passage home, the men from the various vessels composing the blockading fleet off that city whose terms of enlistment had expired. She sailed thence the same evening, at 6 P. M., for this port. Arrived off Sandy Hook on the evening of the 8th, and anchored.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Commodore HENRY K. THATCHER, Commanding; Lieutenant-Commander, Greenleaf Cilley; Paymaster, Frank C. Crosby; Acting Assistant Surgeon, J. W. Langley; Acting Master, C. W. Pratt; Acting Master, F. F. Baury; Acting Master, Alexander McIntosh; Acting Ensign, John L. Vennard; Acting Assistant Engineer, George S. Geer; Boatswain, John R. Bartlett; Gunner, Henry W. Fitzosborne; Sailmaker, G. J. Gallagher; Carpenter, C. W. Babbitt; Commodore's Clerk, Henry T. Rivers; Paymaster's Clerk, Charles W. White; Acting Master's Mate, J. A. K. Willmuth; Coast Pilot, Wm. C. Edwards.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

An Expedition from Norfolk—The Rebel Ram Albemarle—New Floating Battery—Recruiting Agents in Newbern.

NEWBERN, Friday, Aug. 5.

The following items are taken from the Newbern *Times*:

"An expedition from Norfolk traversed through the Albemarle Counties on Saturday and Sunday last, following closely upon the heels of one from Newbern, clearing out blockade runners and obtaining important information."

The rebel ram *Albemarle* is now commanded by MAFFIT, formerly of the *Florida*, and is in thorough repair, and lays at the Custom-house at Plymouth.

Another rebel ram is in the course of completion at Edward's Ferry, and they are pushing every nerve to finish it and bring it down on the river with the Fall flood.

A diamond-shaped floating battery has been completed, carrying two guns to a side, with which the rebels propose to defend the mouth of the Roanoke River. They have also constructed a fort mounting twelve guns and a 100-pounder Parrott at the mouth of the river. Forts Gray and Wessels have been totally demolished.

Attempts are being made by the rebels to raise the sunken *Southfield*.

Rev. Prof. DOHERTY, of this city formerly, previously to the occupation of Newbern by the Federal forces, an inventor of conical bullets for the rebels, and promoter in general of Southern manufactures, has been appointed Captain and Assistant Quartermaster in the United States service.

Newbern is now full of agents from the loyal States, recruiting for their several quotas. We believe Old Massachusetts, as yet, offers the largest pile, and the colored men flock to her standard with alacrity. She has gained quite a reputation in being the pioneer in the recruitment of colored soldiers, and in seeing that they had all of their rights.

Disloyalists Banished.

CAIRO, Monday, Aug. 8.

Several disloyal citizens of Columbus and Paducah with their families have arrived here en route to Canada, having been banished by Gen. PAYNE. Among them are a number of merchants and leading men, whose property has been seized by the Government.

THE ARMY BEFORE ATLANTA.

The Heavy Battle of the 28th of July.

A FURIOUS ASSAULT---REBEL REPULSE.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Interesting Notes on Affairs at the Front.

NEAR ATLANTA, Ga., Friday, July 29, 1864.

THE SITUATION.

There was a thundering yesterday all along our line, although no decided advantages resulted therefrom.

You will recollect that the Army of the Tennessee, that is, LOGAN'S, BLAIR'S and DODGE'S corps, since the crossing of the river, have been upon our left—the extreme left extending away round upon the Georgia Railroad, several miles from Atlanta, east.

Gen. GARRARD'S last raid caused considerable disturbance upon the railroad, his scale of operations extending some fifty-nine miles from Atlanta.

The only road now in complete running order to Atlanta, is the Macon Railway. To gain possession of this road a difficult military operation presented itself—the shifting of three corps from the left to the right. LOGAN'S, BLAIR'S and DODGE'S corps, under command of Gen. HOWARD, commenced moving early yesterday morning.

While this movement was going on it was natural that the enemy should attack our left flank, under Gen. SCHOFIELD, which was to "refuse," that is, give back, which it did without sustaining much injury, To divert the enemy while this change was going on, the entire skirmish line, from right to left, had orders to advance, while our line of battle was instructed to take advantage of any weaknesses which might present themselves in the enemy's line.

But more of this in its proper place. Let me now give you a sketch of the movement from left to right, and of the furious contest which took place between LOGAN'S corps and the rebel corps under Gen. STEWART.

LOGAN started from near Decatur late Wednesday night, or early yesterday morning, with orders to locate upon the extreme right, between the two railroads running to Macon and Chattanooga. DODGE was next to take position on his left, while the Seventeenth Corps was to come in upon the extreme left of the Army of the Tennessee, and join PALMER'S corps of the Army of the Cumberland. As LOGAN'S corps is the smallest one in this army, JEFF. C. DAVIS' division of the Fourteenth Corps was detached with orders to fall in upon the extreme right of LOGAN.

Through some misunderstanding, JEFF. C. DAVIS' division did not take the appointed place. Without advising you of to whom the fault belongs, I will say that DAVIS went where he was ordered. The fault lies between department and corps staff officers.

THE BATTLE—JULY 28.

The enemy, anticipating SHERMAN'S designs upon his left, massed STEWART'S corps, composed of about 20,000 men, upon our right, and attacked LOGAN furiously, a little before noon, with infantry and artillery. LOGAN had got into a pretty good position, luckily, and had thrown up a line of rude rifle-pits along the whole front of the Fifteenth Corps.

After brisk skirmishing upon both sides, and considerable artillery demonstrations upon the part of the enemy, LOGING'S division of infantry and MARTIN'S brigade of cavalry dashed across an open field into a patch of woods, and turned our flank, when about two hours of hard fighting took place, at the termination of which time LOGAN had successfully managed to extricate himself from his perilous situation. This was about 2 o'clock. From this time till between 4 and 5 the musketry fire was terrible, very little artillery being used by the enemy, and none by ourselves.

Before 4 o'clock LOGAN advanced his whole line over the rifle-pits, as the entire front of STEWART'S corps exhibited signs of wavering. The enemy during all this time had fought in an open field and in patches of forests, with no protection whatever, while our line was behind rifle-pits. At 4 P. M. the whole rebel corps was retreating, and in half an hour afterward was inside of its fortifications, leaving us the entire field upon which the attack was made and the battle fought. LOGAN took immediate possession of the enemy's ground, and during last night his corps put up a strong line of earthworks.

Gen. LOGAN says his loss in killed, wounded and missing will amount to fifteen hundred, and one stand of colors.

The majority of this loss occurred upon the flank, which was penetrated by the enemy at the commencement. This loss was made up, however, at the close, as our forces had everything their own way.

The enemy's loss is estimated at least as large as our own. They removed nearly all their dead and wounded.

In the last charge of our troops three rebel Colonels were killed, and three stands of colors were captured.

During the fight I was over to the Twentieth Corps, witnessing the farewell of HOOKER to his troops, but arrived on the ground just in time to witness the close of the affair, and to see brought to the rear some six hundred wounded, among whom was Brig.-Gen. HAVEN, of Iowa.

Had the detached division of the Fourteenth Corps got in upon LOGAN'S right at the appointed time, the result would have been a *great* victory to our arms. As it is, we took possession of the enemy's ground and drove him within his works.

This makes the third attack and defeat of the enemy since we crossed the Chattahoochee.

The loss of the enemy in killed, wounded and missing, since the 16th inst., may be safely estimated at 22,000. Our loss, making great allowances, must fall short of half that number.

THE DIVERSION ALONG THE WHOLE LINE.

As I informed you above, during the movement of the Army of the Tennessee, the entire skirmish line of the army, from right to left, was to advance, which developed the fact that the enemy were in great numbers along our whole front.

Our line advanced several times during the day, but were driven in, after establishing themselves at a certain distance from the rebel works.

In the Fourth and Fourteenth, particularly, the firing was quite severe off and on during the day, while the artillery upon each side kept up a terrible pounding all day yesterday and all last night.

THE CANNONADING LAST NIGHT.

From dark last night until 2 or 3 o'clock this morning, the enemy shelled us at a furious rate, in revenge, I suppose, for our unceremonious salutations of yesterday. Evidently they turned all of their guns upon our camps, all of which are in fair view of their works. In company with Gens. JOHNSON and KING and other officers, up to a late hour last night, I watched the shelling of our works and camps by the rebels. After I retired, I was obliged to get up and take refuge behind our works, owing to the numerous shells which were dropped near my tent. Although our breastworks are three hundred yards in advance of our camps, it is safer in the extreme front than in the rear, as the enemy, in attempting to shell our works, threw at least half the missiles over. Those shells which fail to explode go a mile or more beyond our camps, and enjoy the reputation of having "three days' rations." The enemy shelled our works with great precision last night, compelling our men, for safety, to hug their logs closely. I slept behind the works of the Eighteenth Regular Infantry during the night, and got through in safety. Gen. JOHNSON'S and Gen. KING'S headquarters were shelled all night. The shelling in JOHNSON'S quarters was kept up all night, but no one at that place was injured, although the General said that he came very near at one time of packing up and coming over to KING'S headquarters. If he had he would have jumped from the frying-pan into the fire, as quite an arsenal was discovered in the grounds adjoining Gen. KING'S headquarters this morning.

GREAT FIRE AT ATLANTA.

The whole heavens were illuminated last night for hours in the direction of Atlanta, and a large fire, it is supposed, must have been raging. If so, it was not caused by our shells, as our guns have not been turned Atlantaward since Tuesday last.

THE REBEL DEFENCES.

Our entire front, go where you will, from right to left, teem with rebel defences. There is a world of fortifications. The finest view of Atlanta and a portion of the rebel forts is from an eminence near the Twentieth Corps headquarters. From the top of this hill six redoubts may be seen, and men walking around the tops of them may also be seen with the naked eye.

The rebel works, as seen from several prominent positions, are connected with parallel lines of breastworks, while in their extreme front are several lines of rifle-pits.

Some of our skirmishers are oftentimes quite "brash." Upon several occasions our lines have advanced upon rebel territory near enough to hear the orders of "Fire!" given at the forts. They are known to mount guns of all calibres, from a 6 to a 32-pounder, and I have no doubt but that they have some 64-pound fellows mounted.

ITEMS.

Gen. HOOKER bid farewell to his corps yesterday, and soon after, accompanied by three of his staff, left for Washington. His departure is deeply regretted by the whole army.

Maj.-Gen. HOWARD has been appointed to command the Army of the Tennessee, and assumed that position yesterday.

The Memphis *Appeal*, which I saw at Gen. THOMAS' headquarters this morning, says that Maj.-Gen. WALKER, of Georgia, was killed in the battle of Friday last.

The Atlanta papers are "mum" in regard to HOOD, editorially, but quote the most unkind strictures upon his generalship from the Richmond journals.

Gen. SWEENEY, commanding a division in the Sixteenth Corps, has been relieved of his command and ordered to Nashville. CHICKAMAUGA.

Affairs Before Atlanta.

NEAR ATLANTA, Sunday, Aug. 1, 1864.

ATLANTA NOT TAKEN.

Atlanta is not yet (Aug. 1) in Yankee possession. On Friday, the 22d of July, as I have before written you, an order was promulgated announcing the fall of Georgia's stronghold, and the whole army was deceived, as well as the correspondents, who—those connected with the Western papers—immediately repaired to Nashville to acquaint by telegraph their journals of the (supposed) fact. We who contented ourselves with the idea of *visiting the city before describing it*, rather have the joke on those clever fellows who "saw the Star-Spangled Banner floating to the breeze from the public buildings of Atlanta, and who heard the heavy tread of our victorious soldiers through its sombre streets." My eagle-eyed friend of the Cincinnati journal—he who, from the suburbs of the city, witnessed the glorious *entree* of the Federal army—is much cut up about his vision extraordinary. He returned here yesterday, after a week's absence, and is still about a mile and a half from *those* suburbs. The enthusiastic Bohemian, he of capacious ears and telescopic eyes, who heard the victorious tread of the Union army as it marched through the desolate thoroughfares of the Gate City, and who experienced an ecstatic gush as he beheld the National ensign climb the staff heretofore devoted to treason's rag, is expected to return so soon as he shall have fully recovered from his patriotic prostration.

THE DISTANCE TO ATLANTA.

The Fourteenth Corps, which is well up in the advance, is located upon both sides of the railroad running to Chattanooga—the three-mile post being in its midst. Therefore it is three miles to the carshed, or to the centre of the city. The city is said to be two miles through in any direction. This would bring our encampment to within two miles of the outskirts or suburbs of the city. Our line of battle, or at least our skirmish line, is a full mile in advance of our trains. Thus, take it any way, and give us all the advantage we possess, we are at least one mile from the city—and two miles to the centre thereof. There are many eminences hereabouts, from which the city may be seen plainly with the naked eye. With a glass, from a high knoll to the right of the Twentieth Corps headquarters, one may distinctly view the operations and gesticulations of groups of men and women assembled upon the roofs of stately buildings and upon the elevations beyond the city.

THE SITUATION.

To tell the truth, we are somewhat puzzled at the stubborn front presented by the enemy. HOOD has been dreadfully worried since our encroachments commenced, and has experinced three disastrous defeats, in which, according to the rebel newspapers, he has sustained a loss of 26,000 men. Yet he keeps up a bold front, and audaciously stands his ground, to the great dissatisfaction of our skirmish line, which made three unsuccessful attempts to advance yesterday.

We cannot with the least chance of success attempt to carry the enemy's fortifications by assault. There are yet two ways to effect his dislodgment. If our right swings round on the Macon road, he must (it is believed) come out of his works and fight us in an open field, or make his escape to the north and east as best he can. If, however, in that case, the enemy persists in declining to fight or evacuate, then Gen. SHERMAN must provide his army with twenty days' rations, and go clean around, as he did at Buzzard Roost and Alatoona. The "pot hook" *is bound to win*.

So far this morning everything is quiet in our front, with the exception of the continual firing along our picket line. Our right now extends to within a short distance of the Macon Railroad, our centre spans the Chattanooga road, and our left extends to a point about four miles northeast from the latter named road. We are not unprepared for a storm upon our right at any time; and, in fact, I may add, that such an event *is* expected this day. The order for the day is for HOWARD, commanding the Army of the Tennessee, to push toward the Macon road, in line of battle, and urge the enemy to meet him. Beside, the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps, HOWARD has JEFF. C DAVIS' division of the Fourteenth Corps, and WARD'S division of the Fourth Corps upon his extreme right. If Gen. HOWARD can only succeed in drawing the enemy out, I can anticipate the result. There are two full batteries of 24-pound howitzers in his command—the most destructive engines of warknown—and his force, in an open field, can whip and put to flight an equal number of the rebels.

It is reported in camp this morning, and the "strikers" claim it as a fact, that JOE JOHNSTON has been again placed in command, and that HOOD has been sent to the rear. I will add that this is not generally credited.

I will inform you of one thing certain in connection with HOOD. There is a person named BRAGG at work. His tactics cannot be mistaken. He pounced his whole army upon one Federal corps while moving in column at Perryville, nearly annihilated it, and ran off at night. He made ROSECRANS think he was in Murfreesboro awaiting an attack, and in the night crossed Stone River, marched his army three miles, massed his left, grabbed three thousand men and twenty-four cannon from MCCOOK, and then pitched in and whipped our right, killing and wounding more than two-fifths of those who avoided capture, and drove back half of our army four miles. At Chickamauga he again attacked our army moving in columns, with what result is well known.

This same dodge was attempted on the 20th and 22d of July, but upon each occasion our army was in line of battle. The attack upon LOGAN on the 28th ult., did not far fall short. Had the enemy withdrawn his skirmish-line but a few moments sooner, the Fifteenth Corps would have found itself in great peril. As it was, as I have informed you in my account of the battle, the enemy all but struck us in the flank and rear.

It is an opinion long ago expressed, that Gen. BRAGG is the best man the enemy have ever had in command of his army in the Southwest. This fact is clearly developed now. The rebels, in and out of the army, despise BRAGG because he is a soldier. He is a strict disciplinarian. Had he not been, the rebel army of Tennessee, composed of a lot of young men who were inclined to do as their fancy dictated, would have been long ago destroyed by its own elements of insubordination.

YESTERDAY.

Had it not been for the continued grumbling and rolling of Heaven's artillery, yesterday would have been a very quiet day. Not a piece of cannon uttered a sound for the twenty-four hours known as Sunday. The big guns upon either side spoke not a word. The weather was delightful in the morning, but before noon it clouded and a river of thundershowers occupied the balance of the day.

GARRARD.

Gen. GARRARD, who, with four thousand cavalry, left here on Tuesday last to do some more cutting upon the Augusta road, returned this morning, but did not succeed in doing much damage this time. He had a fight when about thirty miles east of Atlanta, and was at one time surrounded two days. He cut his way out, however, with trifling loss. So far during this campaign our cavalry have performed their part nobly and well.

GEN. STONEMAN'S PERFORMANCES.

Gen. STONEMAN, who has been upon a raid for a week, is still "going it" somewhere. We have heard from him, however, at Lafayette, a small place some forty miles south from here, at which place he had a brush with a portion of WHEELER'S command, which he whipped and scattered in all directions. Subsequently he tapped the Macon Road at Jonesboro, a little town about thirty miles from Atlanta. The extent of the damage done has not been reported, but it is hoped that the rebel communication between Atlanta and Macon has been considerably injured.

OUR LOSSES.

Since the Federal army crossed the Chattahoochee River we have had three big battles, and have skirmished nearly all the time, during which our losses, placing them at the highest, will not reach twelve thousand in killed, wounded and missing. The rebel loss since the 17th ult., according to the latest rebel newspapers, is stated at *twenty-six thousand*. This is a terrible rebel loss, but according to our own estimates of their killed, wounded and missing, it seems accurate.

THE ENEMY IN OUR REAR.

For some days past several gangs of guerrillas have been seen in our rear, between this place and the river. Three men of ELLIOTT'S command were shot last night only two miles from Gen. SHERMAN'S headquarters. This morning squads of cavalry have been sent out upon all the roads between here and the river, and those caught bushwhacking will be summarily disposed of—so I understand.

AT IT AGAIN.

The cannonading has commenced all along the line, and as I write a lively shelling is going on, in which both parties are participants. It is very quiet, however, along the skirmish line.

CHICKAMAUGA.

From Washington.

A private dispatch from Washington to-day says:

"Our news through rebel sources is all encouraging.

The capture of Mobile is confidently expected, and we learn from the front that great excitement exists among the rebels both at Richmond and Atlanta.

Military men here say that SHERMAN will undoubtedly take advantage of the confusion of the rebels; and we look for accounts of a battle at any moment.

AVERELL'S victory in the valley is confirmed. His loss was very slight, and he captured from 500 to 600 prisoners and all the rebel artillery.

This and the reports from Mobile have made our Washington officials very happy to-day.

The Reported Rebel Raid on Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 9.

The *Commercial Advertiser*, of this afternoon, has further particulars about the reported rebel raid on this city.

It appears that the Provost-Marshal of this city, from various reports, was led to believe that the rebels in Canada had organized an expedition to burn Buffalo and destroy the canal locks at Lockport.

He laid the matter before Maj.-Gen. DIX, who stated that he was aware of the existence of such a plot, but was unable to provide any means to defeat it; but he advised that measures be taken here as the exigency of the case may require.

The public are unadvised of any means of defence having been taken as yet.

It is reported that Maj. FARGO has protested against the removal of the Seventy-fourth Regiment from here, which has been ordered for one hundred days' duty.

From Fortress Monroe—Return of Gen. Grant from Washington.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Aug. 8.

The United States steamer *Eutaw & America* arrived in Quarantine this morning from Pensacola. All well. They report three cases of yellow fever there when they left on the 3d inst.

Gen. GRANT arrived from Washington this noon on the steamer *Diamond*, and, after remaining three hours, proceeded up the James River.

The flag-of-truce steamer *New-York* arrived this morning from Philadelphia, where she has been some weeks undergoing thorough repairs. She sailed this afternoon for Aikens' Landing, with about — rebel Surgeons for exchange.

There is no news from City Point.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Sidon from Liverpool and the Washington from Havre.

MOVEMENTS OF OUR CRUISERS.

RUMORS CONCERNING INTERVENTION.

THE POPE AND THE CONFEDERATES.

The *Washington*, from Havre, July 29 and the *Sidon* from Liverpool, July 27, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Although the important news brought by these arrivals has been anticipated, our correspondence and files furnish us the following additional items.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Our Cruisers—Their Activity—Feeling of the People—Intervention—Maximilian.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 26, 1864.

You need not give any heed to the various rumors of sea-fights in European waters between Federal and rebel vessels, for the *Florida* is now the only rebel vessel afloat or likely soon to be afloat, and by this time she has heard of the affair of the *Alabama*, and will keep out of the way.

The three Federal men-of-war now in European waters, are very active and steam around from port to port to obtain news, and to keep themselves posted on the movements of the Confederates. The *Niagara*, in her quality of new-comer, is particularly active, and goes about every day in the Channel, stopping, as she has a right to do, all the suspicious vessels she meets. She is not sparing of her powder in these encounters, and what with stopping suspicious vessels and firing at target, the coast people and the channel shipping are kept in a constant state of excitement. At last the English and French are getting enough of Uncle Sam, and begin to regret, probably, that they made these annoyances to their commerce necessary, by the favoritism shown to the rebels.

The commission charged by the French Government to report on the subject of the big guns on board our men-of-war, has reported favorably, but in what terms, or with what restrictions, we are not likely to know.

In official circles the American war is the principal topic of conversation. If the ardent wishes of these enemies of the Union could have prevailed, EWELL would have taken Washington and Baltimore; as it is, the retreat of the grand raiding party across the Potomac is followed with disappointment and imprecations. Among these people it is pretended that one of the objects of the visit of the King of Belgium to Vichy is to bring about a closer alliance between England and France, with a view to an intervention in America, as well as in Denmark, and they cite the presence of Mr. SLIDELL at Vichy as an evidence of the probable existence of these negotiations. Any man not blind with prejudice can see the absurdity of these pretensions. It is the policy of the foreign Secessionists to keep up the cry of intervention, so as to encourage the hopes of the South, and the Governments of France and England are quite favorable enough to the rebel cause to go just as far as possible in aid of this manœuvre.

The apparent opposition of Gov. SEYMOUR to the war has aided in giving consistency to the reports of intervention. The parties here in favor of intervention are believed to be working in concert with the chiefs of the Democratic party in the North, and they hope, by obtaining from France and England a fair offer of mediation, to make this the issue for the overthrow of the war party!

The rejoicings of certain classes here when the false news came that Washington was in the hands of the rebels, served to show plainly enough the abstract principle which lies at the bottom of their sympathy for the rebel cause. The taking of Washington was to them a triumph of Slavery, of absolutism, of subordination, in fine, of all that is obnoxious in the political code of the reactionary party. They exclaimed in triumph, as the same party did in 1830 in regard to Warsaw, "Order reigns in Washington!" The instincts of the haters of Democracy in France have drawn this party from the start into a sympathy with the rebellion, and for them the triumph of the slave-drivers of the South is the triumph of law and order, as they understand the terms, and is an additional proof of the soundness of their doctrines. For them the struggle between the Free North and the Slave South, is a struggle between a hideous democracy and an enlighted aristocracy, and the triumph of the latter is a guarantee of the vitality, the verity and the strength of their doctrines. I am sorry to say also that a certain portion of the Southern people are willing to accept this appreciation of their cause, and that it is no longer an unusual thing to hear them declare that a monarchical is the only durable form of government, and the Catholic Church the most appropriate of religions for Southern institutions and Southern ideas. A wide conversion to the Catholic Church is already going on.

The gossips are already arranging the affair of the succession to the throne of Mexico. MAXIMILIAN, as you know, has never been favored with an heir, and to meet the emergency of his not having one, it is said that the King of Belgium, the father of the new Empress CHARLOTTE, proposes to marry his second son, the Count of Flanders, to the Princess ANNA MURAT, and to guarantee to their offspring the right to the new throne. The arrangement is not a bad one, if it can be made to succeed.

We are soon to have in the *Moniteur* a political manifesto from the French Government, giving to the public some idea of the negotiations now going on at Vichy, on European affairs in general.

MALAKOFF.

GENERAL NEWS.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

THE ALLEGED FEDERAL ATROCITIES.

To the Editor of the Daily News:

SIR: In my last letter to you it was maintained that the war in America had been conducted, on the whole, and for a civil war, with remarkable humanity on the Federal side, at least so far as the treatment of persons was concerned; for it was admitted that there had been great destruction of property on both sides.

Close upon my letter, and as though to contradict the opinion advanced in it, comes a statement of the Southern correspondent of the *Times* respecting the

conduct of the Federal army, under Gen. BUTLER, in Virginia. "In some instances," says this writer, "the men have been shot down by drunken black soldiers or scourged to death, and then nailed to trees and gateposts, and their neighbors, for asking permission to inter their remains, have been forced from their homes and transported to distant prisons." When the men have been made to suffer thus, we are left to "imagine" the "unmentionable" horrors to which women have been exposed.

A war may be generally humane, and yet there may be—and, in fact, there always have been—isolated acts of atrocity. Acts of great atrocity were occasionally committed by WELLINGTON's soldiers, whose conduct, on the whole, and as contrasted with that of the French and Spaniards, was humane in the highest degree. I am ready to believe any charge of the kind which is made with the necessary exactness, and supported by the requisite evidence. I am ready especially to believe that the negro soldiers, to whom no quarter is given by the Confederates, may have been provoked to cruel retaliation. I am ready also to believe everything against Gen. BUTLER that is proved; and I have only to remark, not from regard for his person, but simply from regard for justice, that, though much has been said, nothing has been *proved* against him hitherto, except the utterance of a coarse threat against women who were unsexing themselves, as well as provoking a dangerous collision between the citizens and the garrison, by their actions, and who, in spite of all the "tenderness" and "grace" ascribed to them by their admirers in the House of Commons, are not incapable, unless they are very grossly belied, of sending their female servants to a public flogging-house to be flogged naked by the hands of men. BUTLER's threat was highly reprehensible; but it does not follow that its author must be capable of flogging people to death, nailing their bodies to posts, and transporting their neighbors to distant prisons for asking to be allowed to bury them.

But we must, in common justice, demand full details and sufficient evidence before we find men or nations (even those whom we most hate) guilty of great crimes. We all remember the stories of English women mutilated by the Sepoy mutineers, which were so universally believed at the time, and which, it is to be feared, helped to stimulate our soldiers to acts of atrocious and cold-blooded vengeance, such as, when they are published to the world, will leave a dark stain upon our fame. In this case we seemed almost to have the testimony of eye-witnesses to the facts. We had everything, apparently, necessary to conviction but the names. Yet when the names were called for the story proved to be a mere figment generated by the heated fancy of the panic-stricken and infuriated population of Calcutta. I suspect the fancy of the people of Richmond is just as heated now as that of the people of Calcutta was then, and equally capable of generating hideous and delirious untruths.

The Southern correspondent of the *Times* gives us, in the case before us, not a particle of evidence, not even the name of a person or a place. As regards the outrages against women, instead of stating his facts, he appeals, under color of respect for delicacy, to our imagination. The whole charge, therefore, rests on Mr. LAWLEY's authority alone. Nobody knows what that authority is worth better than the editor of the *Times*. I am, &c.,

GOLDWIN SMITH.

P. S. The "special" correspondent of the *Times* at Richmond, writing after the ordinary correspondent, says not a word about these alleged atrocities. This silence is tantamount to a contradiction of Mr. LAWLEY's allegations. That it does not arise from want of zeal in calumniating the Federals is clear from his attributing the valor shown by the Federal soldiers in the recent engagements to the influence of liquor. Similar slanders are uttered against British soldiers by French historians of the meaner kind; but they recoil on the heads of the slanderers.

THE POPE AND THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

A correspondent, writing from Rome to the *Agence Havas*, says: "Mgr. LYNCH, Bishop of Charleston, who has been sent out by the Confederates in a special diplomatic capacity to the Court of the Holy See, has had an audience of the Pope. He had already, on the 29th ult., had an interview with Cardinal ANTONELLI, and it is said that Bishop LYNCH, coming only in the character of a dignitary of the church, avoided all allusion to politics in this coversation. It is, however, well known that the Holy See entertains a profound sympathy for the Confederate States. On a late occasion the Holy Father, when urged to consent to his photograph being taken on some cards which it was intended to distribute at a charitable meeting at New-York, is said to have written on the cards the following sentence with his own hand: '*Mitte gladium tuum in vaginam et Deus pacis erit tecum.*' 'Put up thy sword into its sheath and the God of peace shall be with thee.'"

THE FRENCH ON THE ALABAMA AND KEARSARGE.

The Paris *Presse* says: "Our readers have not forgotten that an artillery commission was appointed after the engagement between the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama* to examine the results of that engagement in connection with the armament of our vessels. This commission, under the presidency of Vice-Admiral DIDELOT, has just finished its report, which is said to be a very remarkable one. It is asserted that certain parts of this document will not be published on account of their confidential character. It appears that the conclusions of the commission will modify somewhat the system hitherto followed, by leading especially to a fresh armament of our armor-plated frigates, which are to receive, it is said, guns of a much larger calibre than those they are at present provided with."

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

OFFICIAL PENSIONS AND SALARIES.

A lately-issued Parliamentary return contains a list of pensions and salaries paid out of the Consolidated Fund. Passing over the familiar amounts of annuities to the Royal Fund, and coming to the pensions for naval and military service, we find that the Duke of WELLINGTON receives a pension of £4,000 a year; Earl NELSON, £3,500; the Countess NELSON, £1,500; Earl of MORLEY, (in trust for Earl AMHERST,) Viscount St. VINCENT and Lord HARDINGE, each £3,000; the Earl of CAMPERDOWN, £2,997 9s.; Viscount COMBERMERE, Viscount EXMOUTH, Lord SEATON, Lord KEANE and Lord RAGLAN, each £2,000; Lord RODNEY, Dowager Lady RODNEY, Lord GOUGH, Lady RAGLAN, Sir W. F. WILLIAMS, Sir H. HAVELOCK and Lady HAVELOCK, each £1,000. The pensions for civil services include one of £4,000 to GRANVILLE JOHN PENN, which, under an act of Parliament, passed in the thirteenth year of the reign of GEORGE III., was granted to the heirs of WILLIAM PENN forever. A similar sum is awarded annually for life to Viscount EVERSLEY, late Speaker in the House of Commons. Viscount CANTERBURY and Lord COLCHESTER each receive £3,000 a year. Lord GLENELG and Mr. DISRAELI each £3,000; the Right Hon. STEPHEN LUSHINGTON, £1,500; Sir GEORGE CLERK, £1,200. Next come the pensions for judicial services. Four ex-Lord Chancellors, Lords BROUGHAM, ST. LEONARDS, CRANWORTH and CHELMSFORD, each receive £5,000 a year. The pension of Lord LYNDHURST was paid up to the date of his death, and is entered at £3,778 14s. 8d. The two ex-Lord Chancellors of Ireland, the Right Hon. JOSEPH NAPIER and the Right Hon. FRANCIS BLACKBURN, are consoled for the loss of office by an annual £3,092 0s. 6d. There are four retiring Judges and one Vice-Chancellor, to wit, Sir THOMAS ERSKINE, Sir JOHN COLERIDGE, Sir HUGH HILL, Lord WENSLEYDALE, and Sir JAMES WIGRAM, each in the receipt of £3,500 a year. The payments to Viscount AVONMORE, principal Registrar of the Court of Chancery in Ireland, were last year £4,199 19s. The hereditary pensions include one of £4,000 to the Duke of MARLBOROUGH, £2,160 to the heirs of the Duke of SCHOMBERG, and £1,200 to the Marquis of BATH. And now as to salaries. That of the Speaker of the House of Commons is £5,000, while the Sergeant-at-Arms gets £1,200. Lord MONTEAGLE, as Comptroller-General of the Exchequer, is in receipt of an annual income of £2,000. The Lunacy Commissioners, of whom there are six, get £1,500 a year. The High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland receives £2,000 per annum. The salary of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is £20,000; Maynooth College costs £26,360; while the annual contribution to each of the Queen's Colleges in Belfast, Cork and Galway is £7,000. The salary of the Lord Chief Justice of England is £8,000; the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, each £7,000; the Lord Chancellor, the Lords Justices of Appeal and the Master of the Rolls, each £6,000; the three Vice Chancellors, the Common Law Judges and the Judge Ordinary of the Divorce Court, each £5,000. The Judge of the Admiralty Court receives £4,000 a year, and the Assistant Judge of the Middlesex Sessions £1,200. The salaries of the Metropolitan Police Magistrates and the County Court Judges vary from £1,200 to £1,500 a year.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* writes: "On this side of the water, I assure you, if any one, however weighty a personage, had declared, at the commencement of the German march into Denmark, that England, on the occupation of Denmark proper, would not employ her fleet, he would have been laughed at. When England asked France to unite her policy with that of Great Britain on this question, M. DROUYN DE LHUYS, doubtless instructed by the Polish *fiasco*, prudently observed: 'Certainly we will assist you in supporting the London treaty. But we know Germany goes to Denmark to put down a free constitutional State, and plunder all her maritime possessions; therefore, when you see this, (although you now shut your eyes,) do you intend to fight for Denmark?' Whereupon came a period of hesitation, and no foreign policy was suggested from London. So France remained a spectator, believing that England, the Power most interested, ought to show the initiative. I go over these events to show your readers how difficult it is for France to follow the English Foreign Office in its varied and hesitating conduct of affairs. The House of Lords, in desiring the alliance of France, must not forget that bricks cannot be made without straw, and until their late vote triumphs it will be difficult to harmonize the policy of the two nations. As regards public feeling in France on this subject, I must repeat that the best and most constant friends of the desired alliance are the Emperor and his immediate advisers, the commercial classes, and the more liberal politicians of France. The Senate and the Legislative Chambers discover too frequently a decided Anti-English feeling. They would rather find friends on the banks of the Neva than on the banks of the Thames. The small Orleanist party desire ever to see France and England divided, because it weakens Imperialism. Then the extreme Papal party indulge in positive hot hatred toward "Protestant revolutionary England." And here permit me to remark that the Roman Church party all over Europe just now is more than ever subservient to Rome. Orders from the Vatican have made constitutional government almost impossible in Belgium. The members for Rome in the Belgian Parliament blindly obey orders to obstruct the Government machinery, and the Chambers are closed. The other day the British House of Commons witnessed the Irish members conducted like sheep with St. Peter's crook where their instinct and convictions could scarcely have conducted them on the occasion of a division. In France, Roman influence will never favor an alliance with England. Fortunately for the moment, those who possess the power and conduct the affairs of this nation are inspired with broader and more generous views. The Emperor and his advisers, now as ever, I am sure I am correct in saying, desire the English alliance, and if it is not revived and made useful for the rest of the world, it may not be the fault or unwillingness of Imperialism.

THE DUKE OF BRUNSWICK AGAIN.

A Paris letter says: "The Duke of BRUNSWICK, who for years has occupied in this city a great, big, ugly home, which he makes uglier by having it painted from top to bottom in some glaring color or other—green, red or blue—and which is defended by locks, bolts and bars, as if it were a prison—saying nothing of alarm bells set in motion by secret springs in such a manner that a stranger, not knowing how to direct his steps, creates a tremendous clatter—this Duke is at last about to fulfill his long-announced design of leaving Paris definitively, and of taking up his residence in Holland. He would have gone before this if he could have got a purchaser for his hideous mansion—a mansion, by the way, which, sovereign Prince though he be, scarcely anybody has ever entered as a visitor. He, of course, takes with him his diamonds, which are worth millions; his wigs, which are as black as jet; and his rouge, which is the reddest to be found anywhere, as all Parisians who have seen his cheeks gleaming on the Boulevards can testify. The reason why he quits Paris, albeit to a man in his position it must be the pleasantest, or at all events the least disagreeable, town to live in of all Europe, is one which shows his character in a disagreeable light. He has, it appears, an illegitimate daughter of English birth, to whom he gave an excellent education, and for whom he undertook to provide in a manner suitable to his rank. But after she had grown to woman's estate she offended him by marrying a French gentleman of a pedigree much larger than his rent-roll; and she further offended him by quitting the Protestant for the Catholic religion. He accordingly stopped her supplies. She bore the deprivation as well as she could for a time, but regard for her children made her entreat him to give her an annual allowance. He refused to give her one farthing. She brought an action against him. He employed all the means which wealth allowed to delay a definite decision on the writ, but the time approaches in which it must be given, and he sees that it will go against him. He, however, is determined not to pay, and so he breaks up his establishment in France, sells his house and other real property, and goes away. The judgment which his unfortunate daughter may get will not be worth the paper on which it is written—he will have nothing to seize.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY EARL RUSSELL.

In the course of a debate in the House of Lords, July 25, in reply to some remarks by Lord CAMPBELL, Earl RUSSELL said: The noble Earl has spoken with his usual energy and eloquence on a very important subject, but he has admitted in the beginning of his speech that he does not agree with the Government nor with the Opposition; and he might have added that he does not agree with the country. I shall not pretend to enter at any length upon the question, seeing that it has already been fully debated in both Houses of Parliament; but some of the statements of the noble Earl appear to me to require so much correction, in order to reduce them to the actual state of the matter, that I cannot altogether avoid noticing them. The noble Earl throughout spoke of Denmark as if it was a country which had been invaded in order that the great Powers invading it might take away some portions from it. Now, the difficulty of this question throughout has been that, while Denmark is a small country, there are two different races there, and one possessing the capital and seat of power was at issue with the other race. But there was another difficulty still, and a complication beyond this—namely; that while the majority could exercise unjustly and oppressively, if they chose, their power over the minority, that minority had the opportunity of appealing to a nation on their frontier, containing more than 40,000,000 of inhabitants, whose feelings, passions and sympathies were with the minority. In that situation of affairs the great Powers of Europe made a treaty, which I took the liberty of styling an artificial treaty; but it was the best thing that could be done. That treaty, however, depended for its favorable operation on the temper, moderation, and good sense of those who had the rule in Denmark, as well as of the other parties. At the beginning of the contest in 1848, when Prussia invaded the Danish provinces, and when Austria likewise appeared in arms, those Powers only retired from the territory of the King of Denmark after obtaining engagements by which they were justified in interfering in the government of Holstein and Schleswig. They were justified in interfering in Holstein by the general law of the Confederation, and in Schleswig by those special engagements made in 1851. When, therefore, during 11 years there were disputes and discussions between Denmark and the German Confederation, the other Powers who were bystanders in this disturbance were obliged to ask themselves whether Denmark was entirely blameless in the matter, and whether she had fulfilled all the promises she had made. For my part, having thought it my duty to look into this subject, I could neither say that the Government of Denmark were blameless, nor that they had fulfilled all the promises by which they had bound themselves to the German Confederation and to Austria and Prussia. Therefore the question came to this, that the other Powers would not have been justified in purely and simply defending Denmark; for while they held up the right hand to defend Denmark, it would have been necessary for them with the left to compel her to fulfill her promises, to govern according to her engagements, and treat her German subjects with the same fairness and justice as her Danish subjects were treated. Therefore, the question was in itself extremely complicated, and no one could say that in going to war for Denmark, purely and simply, and without demanding anything from Denmark, an entirely right course would be taken. This appears to me to be the difficulty of the question; and you could not draw the sword without being convinced that you were in the right. If you are to go to war, and to ask the people of England to contribute large subsidies for carrying on the war, let the people at least be sure you are fighting in the right cause. When I say that Denmark did not stand perfectly upright in this matter, I do not mean to take the part of the German Powers against any of the accusations made against them by the noble Earl. I think that if they had been willing to submit this matter to the decision of those Powers of Europe not so immediately concerned as themselves—if the parties on both sides had listened to fair terms, this question might have been settled by negotiation; but, unfortunately, while Denmark had for 11 years continually and persistently put herself in the wrong, Germany at length determined to listen to no peace, to accept no promises of redress, and hastened on to war, resolved to settle the question by the arbitrament of arms. I thought that that conduct was not the result of the real judgment of Austria and Prussia, but that it was a means, perhaps, by which they sought, together or separately, to obtain the popular feeling in Germany in their favor; and it was rather to content that feeling, than because they thought their cause was right or their actions in accordance with their professions, that the war was precipitated on. [Hear, hear.] Now, I do not mean to discuss the question which the noble Earl has raised, that though France and Russia refused to be our partners, we should ourselves have interposed, and by our own means have defended Denmark. That question has been discussed already, and I hold in my hand the resolution arrived at in the House of Commons on the subject, and the address which that House presented to Her Majesty, after a discussion, I think, of four nights. The other House, which is the only constitutional body to which, in case of war, an appeal could be made for the means of carrying on the war, after thanking Her Majesty for laying before them the papers on the question, and expressing regret that the conference was brought to a close without accomplishing the important purposes for which it assembled, went on to express the satisfaction with which they learned that, at this juncture, Her Majesty had been advised to abstain from interfering in the war between Denmark and Germany. It is, therefore, clear, that if the Government had called on the Commons for the means of carrying on war, in which, as I have said, France and Russia refused to take part, the House of Commons would not have supported the Government. The noble Earl supposes that, in the course pursued, the honor of England has been neglected. I ask, in what respect? Has the honor of England been in any way involved in this contest? Is it the case that you had a treaty by which you were bound to assist Denmark? No such treaty exists. I am fully convinced that if ever a case arises in which the honor of this country requires war, you would have the House of Commons deciding, not by a small majority, but by overwhelming numbers, to support any obligations involving the honor of the country. [Hear, hear.] My Lords, the noble Earl has spoken of the effect which the war in Schleswig and Holstein may have upon the liberties of Germany. Well, it is quite true that there has been for a considerable time a contest going on between the Crown and the House of Commons in Prussia with regard to points which vitally concern the constitutional liberties of that country. It would almost seem that we might repeat now what Mr. BURKE said in that most eloquent speech of his delivered ninety years ago, in relation to America. Speaking at that time of the contest in America, he said: "Slavery is a weed that grows anywhere. They may have it in Spain, they may have it in Prussia." Now one would be loth to think that the people of Prussia in the course of those ninety years have not learned both to love and to value or to understand liberty. My belief is that neither on the part of the Crown, on the part of the House of Lords, or on the part of the House of Commons of Prussia, have they yet arrived at a complete understanding of that complicated machine called a constitutional monarchy. I do believe, however, that the spirit of liberty exists in Prussia, that it exists throughout Germany, and that it requires no aid and no assistance from us. But after this question of Denmark has been decided, as it will be decided, without any interference on our part, I believe the best prospect of seeing liberty and constitutional monarchy established in Germany will be to leave that brave and intelligent people to settle for themselves the differences which may exist between them and their Sovereign, and there is no need that England should in any way interfere in the settlement of that dispute. I am far from thinking if we compare the state of things now with what it was 50 years ago, at the time of the Treaty of 1815, or with what it was 40 years ago in 1821 and 1823, at the time of the Holy Alliance, that the people of Europe have not made great progress in the study of political questions. I believe that that which was possible for the Sovereigns of Europe in 1823, that which was possible for the Sovereign of France at that time, when he put down the Cortes of Spain and established absolute monarchy there would not be possible now. I believe that no Sovereign who reads the signs of the times would attempt any such thing. On the contrary, I believe that the Sovereigns will find it to be their interest to make such an agreement with their subjects that Constitutional Monarchy will in time prevail in all the countries of Europe. That is my belief, and I am far from thinking that if we had rushed into war, and the States of Europe had been pitted against each other in a bloody contest, we should have promoted the cause of liberty any more than we should have promoted the cause of peace. [Hear, Hear.] I believe on the contrary, that by leaving it to the people and the Sovereigns of Germany to settle their differences among themselves, we have done not only that which is good for the honor and interests of England, but that which is best for the interests of Europe at large. [Hear.]

A SUSPECTED PASSENGER.

The Dundee *Advertiser* gives a long description of the extraordinary conduct of a passenger from London, at the railway station of that town on Friday, which led to a suspicion of his being the murderer of Mr. BRIGGS, on the North London Railway on Saturday night week. Some five minutes before the starting of the 9:30 A. M. train for Perth, a man asked the ticket clerk when the first train started for London. The clerk replied that there was one in five minutes. He then asked the clerk what was the fare for a first-class ticket, remarking that he always traveled first-class. Having been answered that it was £3 18s. 6d. he said that was a great deal of money, and that he was afraid he would need to travel third-class. He then rubbed his hands in an excited manner, and began telling the booking-clerk and another official who was standing by that he had just arrived at Dundee by the steamer from London, and that he wanted to return to the metropolis at once. This story and the man's conduct caused him to be pretty closely scanned. He seemed about five feet six inches in height, and was neatly enough dressed, though there was an air of "seediness" about him which it was not easy to define. From a button-hole in the waistcoat was suspended an Albert chain, and attached to it was a gold watch, which the owner was constantly fingering and consulting. The only other jewelry visible was a ring—not a signet one—on one of his fingers. Over his arm the stranger carried a traveling-rug, a light brown overcoat; and he had in his hand a small black bag—of the ordinary carpet-bag shape—which did not seem well stuffed. His face was pale and somewhat haggard, and he had a big, bushy, black beard. He stood at the ticket-office window, purse in hand, for a minute or two, but did not order a ticket, and when the door was closed, he wished the train delayed till he should make up his mind whether he should go or not. When the official would wait no longer, and went on the platform to say that all the passengers were in, the stranger began to knock at the window, and to demand a ticket for London. When told that the train had left, he eagerly inquired as to the time the next one started, as if his mind were quite made up to go then. He was told that he could get another train at a quarter before one o'clock. Shortly after, it was observed that there were marks on the right sleeve and skirt of the stranger's coat, as if it had been stained by blood, and an attempt had been made to wash the marks out. This discovery, and the man's conduct, caused the railway officials to send for one of the sheriff criminal officers, who at once came down to the station. The stranger at this time had left the place for some minutes, but soon came back, when the officer engaged him in conversation, getting into one of the rooms. The Londoner seemed cute enough, answering the questions put to him quite freely; quickly noticed and remarked on the officer being a detective; said he knew some of the London detectives very well; explained the fact of the blood on his coat by telling that he was a butcher, and offered to give his address, which was noted down. The officer did not think he would be warranted in detaining the man on any criminal charge. We believe that the assistant procurator-fiscal also visited the man at the railway station, and, after having some talk with him, concurred in the opinion previously arrived at by the officer. We have been informed that a telegram was sent and answered to the effect that his account of himself and his trade was correct. When the 12:45 train left the stranger was not at the station; he came in shortly after, still seeming terribly restless, and he continued running out and into the station, talking of what he should do, and gnawing his nails and grinding his teeth constantly. Before the 3:03 P. M. mail train left he was told that it went to London, and that he ought to get a ticket and take his seat, if he intended going, but he made no sign of wishing to leave Dundee. Some of the railway officials then pressed him to go and take dinner, as he said he had eaten nothing all day; and one of them offered to go with him to a hotel, but he declined, and still walked about the station listlessly and wearily. About 4 o'clock he was informed that a train left for Perth in ten minutes, and that he might go up there and have two hours before the night mail started for London. Instantly adopting the idea, he took a first-class ticket for the "Fair City," and left Dundee with the train shortly after. His curious conduct, however, did not end at Dundee. The guard who went up with the train in which he traveled to Perth knew about the matter, and naturally looked after his passenger after arriving at the general terminus. The stranger, too, seemed ready to take advice, though he was not very prompt in following it. According to his own statement he had not tasted food all day, and the guard showed him two hotels near the station, and advised him to go and get a cup of tea and have himself washed and refreshed before starting for London. But no hotel would he visit—indeed he evinced an unaccountable repugnance to going to such a place—and lounged about the terminus, where his eccentricities of conduct drew on him a good deal of observation. As train time neared, he went several times to the booking-office, but seemed as if he could not make up his mind to ask a ticket. Then, when the train was started, he made a bolt as if he would jump into the post-office carriage. Of course this was prevented, and the man was left as far from London as ever.

GERMANY AND DENMARK.

SPEECH OF BISHOP MONRAD.

The late Prime Minister delivered a speech during the recent debate on the address of the new Ministry. He said he was of opinion that, serious as was the situation of Denmark at the present crisis, it could not by any means be termed "desperate." He should not even feel disposed to admit it to be desperate if the capital were occupied by the enemy and the hostile flag waved from every fort of Copenhagen. History showed that Berlin, Vienna and Paris had before now fallen into the hands of a conqueror. In one contingency alone should he consider the position of Denmark so desperate as to necessitate peace at any price, and that was in the event of the Danish fleet no longer having full command of Danish waters. He did not, however, believe in the likelihood of this taking place. Alluding to the future condition of Denmark, the speaker continued:

"I consider it very doubtful, provided we were called upon to give our consent to the establishment of a State of Schleswig-Holstein in personal union with the kingdom, and were in such a position as to require to make peace at any price. I think it very doubtful, I repeat, whether we ought not then to request His Majesty to elect whether he would rule over the kingdom or over Schleswig-Holstein alone. It appears to me that, in case any Government should advise His Majesty to retain both portions, it might easily happen that he would lose both. This is a danger which requires careful deliberation. The necessity for such a choice does not at present exist, but the wheel of time revolves in singular turns. That which is unlikely to-day may become probable to-morrow. When we have once separated, a long period may elapse before our next meeting; and it is, therefore, reasonable that we should exchange our opinions during the session. It is true that at the first glance it appears an advantage to imagine a personal union between the kingdom and a Schleswig-Holstein State, as we might expect that the occupant of the Danish throne would feel it too painful to his heart to permit any great oppression of the Danish element in Schleswig. But I maintain that if a Danish king were also constitutional Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, that State occupying a similar position toward the kingdom as Norway occupied to Sweden, it would probably not lie in his power to present such arrangements as the Legislative Assembly of Schleswig-Holstein might consider fitting. Before he was permitted to reign, such securities would have been taken in this respect that the heart and the sympathies of the King would be utterly powerless. What effect would, for example, be produced upon the kingdom if the King was seen to suppress the Danish language in Schleswig? Would not this entirely take from him every species of love and devotion? Would it not even kindle the bitterest flames of hate against the man who suppressed our native tongue?

But, gentlemen, let us at the same time consider another matter when we speak of a Schleswig-Holstein State—and hitherto the question has been of such an arrangement connected with the kingdom in the same way as Norway is connected with Sweden. An indistinct picture of the reality is presented by supposing that this would be the same thing as Schleswig-Holstein under an absolute monarch. When two countries are governed by an absolute king, his power is able to combine the interests of both into one. It is as if they possessed one legislative assembly and one ministry in common, for the absolute power of the king produces unity in the laws and in the administration. But an entirely different state of things obtains with constitutional countries, where the opinion of the majority prevails. It has been said that freedom in Prussia is merely an article of export, but it may well be said that the great German States unable to make any use of this commodity themselves, yet find that it is a species of ware of which small States may stand in need, and that these must be compelled to maintain their constitution intact, unless they care to run the risk of Federal execution. No reliance can therefore be felt that an actual constitutional life would not come into being in a state of Schleswig-Holstein. If you reflect at the time how such an organization of these two countries would require separate armies and fleets, perhaps even separate diplomacy and separate finances, &c., you must see that the strength to be expected from such a connection would be, in reality very small indeed. Supposing the Regent to possess the will and desire to support the Danish element, he cannot, as King of Denmark, wage war with the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein. And would it not be the case that while bound in the duchies of German influence the kingdom of Denmark would be nothing else but a satellite revolving round the larger state body? I repeat, therefore, it is very doubtful which course should be chosen, provided the election were to be made; and it is thus important to have a clear idea of the real nature of the arrangement. I consider a frank expression of opinion to be right, and if I am to speak my mind plainly I do not think that which is advocated by the address—a free State existence, independent of Germany—to be the most important. The point of greatest moment in my eyes is, that everything Danish should remain constitutionally connected now, when the integrity of the Danish monarchy has, unfortunately, gone to ruin. We cannot get it back, for a State of Schleswig-Holstein in personal union with the monarchy is not the integrity of the monarchy, but only a caricature. After we have vainly attempted to protect the integrity of the monarchy; after Europe has abandoned us, has disregarded its own signatures and treaties; after each power successively has said, 'Well, if so and so does not consider herself bound to do something I am not bound either;' after the power which declared that the King of Denmark was in honor bound, &c., has abandoned the treaty it had signed—after all these things have taken place, one cause alone remains, that I consider the holiest, and that is the integrity of the Danish people. You are aware that for a number of years I have labored for the freedom of the Danish realm, and nothing is more grievous for a man than to see the task of his whole life annihilated. But I solemnly declare that if I am asked to choose between the preservation of the Danish people and the preservation of our national freedom, I should not hesitate one moment to select the former, and see every trace of political liberty vanish from the land. Should matters take the shape of Danish Schleswig being wrested from us, and annexed to the German Empire, and the choice rested with me, I should vote to follow Schleswig with the kingdom. The integrity of the people is in my eyes the first and most important object; everything whether called freedom or known by any other name, is to me of secondary importance."

ADDRESS TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

The London Schleswig-Holstein Committee have issued the following address on the Dano-German question:

The natural right of every people to overthrow the foreign yoke, and to assume the administration of its own affairs, is superior to all written laws and ordinances, and is recognized as such by the best authorities of all times and all nations. But even the ancient treaty right of Schleswig-Holstein was superior to all the latter monarchical laws of succession. That treaty right shows the strong traces of the sovereignty of a people who made a constitution for themselves, who did not accept one of princely make, but, on the contrary, reserved for themselves, in the most formal manner, even the right of electing the chief of the State.

It was the natural interest of the Schleswig Holsteiners and of all Germany, after the death of the late King of Denmark, to go back to those ancient popular rights and to the general principle of freedom. It was in this sense the German mass meeting at the London Tavern, in November, 1863, resolved that the struggle for the rights of our brethren between the Elbe and the Konigsau ought to be carried on under the simple programme of "Independence," (*Landes Unabhangig Keit*,) and that "it should be left to the country itself to decide about its future constitution by means of a freely elected assembly convoked after the establishment of independence.

A different procedure has been adopted, and what is the result? A long and tearful uncertainty regarding the fate of the country, and the appearance of *dynastic quarrels* that remind us of the worst times of our history! A Prince who had hitherto played the liberal, has been shameless enough to come forth as the trustee of the Czar of Russia; and in a question in which the antiquated principle of legitimacy—which is at variance with the whole spirit of our age—has already made itself over-conspicuous, still further discord is being fostered by the mixture of the Russian element. The selfishness of this conduct is on a par with the utter disregard of the interests of the Fatherland—a disregard which covers its author with merited contempt and reprobation. A Peter of Oldenburg would not scruple to bring about once more the forcible coupling together of Schleswig-Holstein with Denmark, if by so doing he could obtain a crown somewhat more refulgent than he wears in his present dominions. The conviction must therefore be forced upon the German people by all these occurrences that there is no security for its national honor, independence and power so long as dynastic right and the monarchical diplomacy of Governments at home and abroad have the upper hand, in the place of the popular principle of free self-government. German Princes, in history, have only too often shown themselves willing to act as the tools of foreign Governments, in order to obtain some aggrandizement at the expense of the nation. Such disgrace and danger can only be averted forever by a manful rising, in which the people themselves will take the helm of affairs, instead of leaving it to hands that have more than once proved treacherous.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN COMMITTEE.
LONDON, July 13, 1864.

DURATION OF THE ARMISTICE.

From the Allgemeine Zeitung of July 20.

Little as has naturally yet transpired, and can transpire, as to the impending peace negotiations, it is at any rate certain that they cannot be of long duration. To lengthen out the situation would be to keep open unnecessarily the wounds inflicted by the war upon Denmark, the population of which must bear the cost of maintaining the allied troops. The German Powers can still less consent to a prolongation of the armistice, unless the basis of peace is laid down from the commencement and further negotiations only affect the minor details.

One difficulty which would have to be faced at once would certainly lie in the ratification of the treaty of peace by the representatives of the people at Copenhagen, inasmuch as the relinquishment of territory belonging to the former Danish kingdom would be coupled with a peace. Notwithstanding the remonstrance of the Ministry, the second reading of the Address (to the King, urging energetic prosecution of the war) has been carried in the Landsthing by 42 to 12, and its discussion will commence in the Folkething the ensuing week. Intelligence from various quarters states that no means is left untried in the Danish metropolis to urge the Copenhagen populace to outbreak. The *Independance*—usually so well informed—states that all public places, coffee-houses, and clubs are inundated with letters and flysheets, calling upon the Danes to revolt against King CHRISTIAN. The people are advised to assemble every Sunday before the Royal Castle, and to organize manifestations for the purpose of compelling the King to abdicate.

"The telegraph, indeed, states that an impending dissolution of the Rigsraad is thought probable, but it is greatly to be questioned whether this means would lead to the end in view. Agitation would in that case be largely increased, and under any circumstances the centre of decision, as we have often declared, lies in Copenhagen."

AUSTRIAN NOTE TO THE GERMAN GOVERNMENTS.

The following has been published at Vienna as an analysis of a circular dispatch forwarded by Count RECHBERG, on the 18th ult., to the diplomatic agents of Austria at the various German Courts:

"The Austrian Cabinet first expresses its satisfaction that the London Conference, although failing to reëstablish peace, has produced one result of great value to Germany, viz.: the agreement of all its members in the propriety of constituting Sleswig-Holstein an independent state, separated from Denmark and under an independent sovereign. This result being attained, the Austrian Government considers it will be advisable no longer to delay the decision as to the succession question in the duchies, and calls attention to the fact that it is for the Germanic Diet to come to this decision with regard both to Sceleswig and Holstein.

The dignity of the Diet will not allow of its immediately entering upon the task. All the members of the Confederation, no doubt, share the desire of the Imperial Cabinet to see a well-regulated state of affairs established in the duchies as soon as possible. It is this desire which has brought about the latest resolution of the Diet, inviting the Government of Oldenburg to bring forward at the earliest convenient period the documents upon which its hereditary claims are based.

The Diet will have to decide between the Grand Duke of OLDENBURG and the Prince of AUGUSTENBURG, for there are no other claimants. But the Imperial Cabinet thinks it advisable, in the interests of impartiality, that the Prince of AUGUSTENBURG should not be treated otherwise than the Grand Duke of OLDENBURG, that is, that he should be equally invited to bring forward his claim.

It may be said that a detailed report of a committee of the Diet is in existence upon this point, and that, consequently, this invitation might appear superfluous. But upon the one hand, the said report was drawn up before the Oldenburg claim had been raised; upon the other, it would be strange to ask the Grand Duke—a member of the Confederation—to bring forward his proofs, and for the Diet to take upon itself a similar task for the Duke of AUGUSTENBURG, who at present has no other quality than that of a claimant.

It may be objected that this proceeding might bring about fresh delays. But that need not be apprehended. So many and such legal authorities in Germany have already pronounced themselves in detail favorable to the rights of the Duke of AUGUSTENBURG, that it is probable the Duke would have no difficulty in procuring the proofs asked of him within a short time and with little trouble.

Terrible Tornado.

ITS COURSE AND DURATION—INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

We take the following letter from the Washington *Chronicle*:

POINT LOOKOUT, Md., Saturday, Aug. 6.

This morning, at six o'clock, this point was visited by a terrible tornado. It commenced in the Potomac River, in the form of a waterspout, striking the shore at the wharf, and throwing lumber, hay, &c., in every direction. The steamers *Lizzie Baker* and *Favorite*, lying at the wharf, were both slightly damaged. Passing down the wharf, it struck the commissary and quartermaster's store-houses, tearing them down to the level of the ground, and scattering the hard bread and hay in all directions. It next lifted the dead-house belonging to the hospital from the ground, and dashed it down with such force as to leave no piece nearer than two or three feet long in the whole building.

Next in its course it elevated the sutler store of Mr. E. L. DONNELLY, setting it down again a complete mass of rubbish. Mr. DONNELLY himself was slightly injured; his loss will amount to about $1,500. It next struck up one of the streets in the hospital limits, and suddenly veering off to the right, took wards 3 and 4, and literally annihilated them, leaving nothing but the foundation, and then took ward C bodily and carried it about eight feet, setting it down again without any injury, the sick and wounded in it. Here it struck the Chesapeake Bay, and again took the form of a water-spout, and soon it broke and fell. Just before it fell it was about 300 feet in height and 30 feet through, tapering off to a point toward the water.

Very fortunately, no one was injured excepting one man and a child. Several persons were lifted and carried bodily 50 or 60 feet, and a few were thrown into the bay, but very few were injured further than a slight bruise. In consequence of hospitals blown down, 100 wounded and sick soldiers arrived here last night.

Five hundred and fifty rebels arrived at Lookout Friday night, captured at Petersburgh.

Visitors to the Point not on Government business are now charged $5 fare. Sutlers and civilians are charged freight.

THE QUOTA OF THIS CITY.

Letter of Supervisor Blunt to Provost-Marshal-General Fry.

THE NUMBER OF MEN NEW-YORK HAS ALREADY FURNISHED—OVER SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS PAID FOR BOUNTIES ALONE—REMOVAL OF THE PARK BARRACKS—GEN. SANDFORD REQUESTED TO RESIGN—NEGRO RECRUITING.

Supervisor BLUNT has written the following letter to Provost-Marshal-General FRY. It is a clear and comprehensive statement of what New-York has done, the number of men furnished, the amount paid for bounties, and is of interest to all citizens:

HEADQUARTERS COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE, BROADWAY, CORNER OF CHAMBERS-STREET.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1864.

Brig.-Gen. J. B. Fry, Provost-Marshal-General:

SIR: Believing that the National Government is desirous of dealing justly in fixing the quotas under the various calls of the President for men, and that any respectful suggestions from proper authorities on the subject will receive your prompt consideration, the Volunteer Committee of the County of New-York, in pursuance of the duty they owe the body of which they are a part, and under whose authority they act, beg leave to submit to you a statement of facts in reference to the quota demanded of this county under the call of the President of July 18, 1864, for five hundred thousand (500,000) men, to the end that the citizens of New-York, of whom we are the representatives, may understand this matter more fully with ourselves, and may be able to lay the censure for any injustice in the premises where it properly belongs.

The quota of this county, under the call of July 18, 1864, for five hundred thousand (500,000) men is officially announced as twenty-three thousand one hundred and forty (23,140) men. Under the call of Oct. 7, 1863, also for five hundred thousand (500,000) men, the quota was but fifteen thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine (15,979) men, being an increased demand on a call for the same number of men, of seven thousand one hundred and sixty-one (7,161.) This increase is nearly equivalent to the whole number demanded under the call of March 14, 1864, for two hundred thousand (200,000) men, viz.: seven thousand three hundred and ninety-one (7,391.)

The whole quotas under the two calls of Oct. 7, 1863, and March 14, 1864, for seven hundred thousand (700,000) men, were but twenty-three thousand three hundred and seventy (23,370,) while under the present call for five hundred thousand (500,000) men, the quota is fixed at twenty-three thousand one hundred and forty (23,140,) being a demand for only two hundred and thirty (230) men less on the present call for five hundred thousand (500,000) men than on the two previous calls, together embracing seven hundred thousand (700,000) men. The following table will, perhaps, more clearly demonstrate this statement:

Cong. Dists. New-York County	Quota under call of July 18, 1864, for 500,000 men	Quota under call of Oct. 7, 1863, for 500,000 men	Quota under call of March 14, 1864, for 200,000 men	Quota under two calls of Oct. 7, 1863, and March 14, 1864, altogether 700,000 men	Increase of quota under July 18, 1864, over quota under Oct. 7, 1863, both for 500,000 men	Increase and decrease of quota under call of July 18, 1864, for 500,000 men compared with quotas under calls of Oct. 7, 1863, and March 14, 1864, for 700,000 men
4	4,071	2,512	1,224	3,736	1,559	Increase..335
5	3,971	2,576	1,181	3,757	1,395	Increase..214
6	3,485	2,216	1,064	3,280	1,269	Increase..205
7	4,239	2,596	1,203	3,799	1,643	Increase..440
8	4,346	3,512	1,580	5,092	834	Decrease..746
9	3,028	2,567	1,139	3,706	461	Decrease..678
Totals.	23,140	15,979	7,391	23,370	7,161	Net dec...230

As it is understood that all quotas are fixed on the basis of the enrollment, we must, of course, infer that this very great difference in the number of men demanded under the several calls is caused by the difference in the number of men enrolled. When the quota under the original call for 500,000 men was fixed, the figure demanded was at first much higher than that finally settled upon. But your department, through a commission, having investigated the subject, concluded that injustice had been done to this county, and hence the proper reduction was made. We are impressed with the belief that the enrollment upon which the present quota is based is even more imperfect than the last enrollment, and on that point we beg to call your attention to a few figures.

The last census (that of 1860) places the entire population of this City and County at 805,555. We do not believe that the population is any greater to-day, for the reason that since the surplus population (which is always very large in cities) has been almost entirely drained, to the number of seventy-five thousand (75,000) for the army and navy alone, and no better proof of this drain can be adduced than the notorious scarcity of labor in every branch of business. We assume, then, that the present population is about what it was in 1860, viz.: 805,555.

The total vote of this City, in 1862, for Members of Congress, was seventy-five thousand nine hundred and seventy-four, (75,974.) The political excitement ran high, and the vote was nine thousand (9,000) larger than the vote of last year for Secretary of State. Allowing twenty-four thousand (24,000) for legal voters who did not exercise the right of the elective franchise, (which is a very large estimate,) there were in November, 1862, say one hundred thousand (100,000) legal voters in the City. Legal voters embrace all of the class liable to draft at and over the age of twenty-one (21.) Those liable to draft must be between the ages of twenty (20) and forty-five (45.)

And, certainly the number of voters over the age of forty-five (45) must be very much greater than the number liable to draft, between the ages of twenty (20) and twenty-one, (21) while beside those over age, there must be a very large number within the prescribed age for draft not liable by reason of physical disability, a fact which is sufficiently proven by the results of all the drafts everywhere, up to this time. It is therefore a logical and natural sequence, we think, that a true enrollment would not show as many liable to draft as there are legal voters, and allowing that we have to-day one hundred thousand (100,000) legal voters, certainly three-fourths of that number, or seventy-five thousand, (75,000) would be a very large estimate of the number liable to draft, assuming that those over forty-five (45) entitled to vote, only balance those under twenty-one (21) liable to draft.

But the number enrolled, it seems, is one hundred and thirty-eight thousand six hundred and twelve (138,612,) being about sixty-three thousand, (63,000,) more than a fair estimate and calculation, based upon the facts and figures presented, and which we think are indisputable, would seem to render it possible to be liable. Surely it cannot reasonably be contended, on any principle of natural increase, that our population, or, at least, that portion of it liable to draft, can have grown one-fourth larger since Oct. 7, 1863, a period of about ten (10) months.

Yet that would be about the rate of increase required to render this county liable for seven thousand one hundred and sixty-one (7,161) more men at this time than was demanded of us under the call of Oct. 7, 1863, for the same number of men, and the proportion would seem still more unreasonable when it is considered that since August, 1863, we have depleted our population of men liable to the draft to the extent of over thirty thousand, (30,000,) being the number enlisted in this county for the army and navy from August, 1863, to July, 1864.

And as regards the point of population especially, placing the figure at 805,000, can it be reasonably supposed that one (1) in every five and three-quarters (5¾) of the whole population, including men, women and children, the well and the disabled, is liable to be enrolled, and one (1) in every thirty-four and three-quarters (34¾) to be drafted, when we know that of the whole population two thirds (⅔) at least are children, and of the remaining one-third adults, considerably more than one half (½) are women, leaving out of the account the fact that we have a floating population of at least two hundred thousand, (200,000,) who have no real local habitation and hardly a name among us.

The following table shows the figures on which the foregoing suggestions are based:

Con. Dist. N. Y. Co.	Enrollment of 1864.	Vote for Members of Con. 1862.	Excess Enrolled over Legal Voters.	Population of 1860.
4	24,400	12,100	12,090	123,977
5	23,287	11,720	11,569	129,983
6	20,968	12,797	8,171	117,147
7	25,500	12,314	13,186	[illegible]
8	25,747	15,321	10,826	173,998
9	18,220	11,422	6,798	117,937
Totals	138,612	75,974	62,638	805,555

Perhaps the unfairness of the enrollment can be best demonstrated by a comparison with the population of some of the districts above. Thus, in 1860, the population of the Fourth District was one thousand four hundred and forty-four (1,444) more than that of the Seventh District, while the enrollment is one thousand and ten (1,010) less for the Fourth District (which has the largest population) than for the Seventh. The population of the Eighth District was forty thousand and thirty-one (40,031) more than the Fourth, but the enrollment is only one thousand six hundred and fifty-seven (1,657) more. And in the Ninth District, with a population of seven hundred and ninety (790) more than the Sixth, the enrollment is actually two thousand seven hundred and forty-eight (2,748) less than the Sixth. A glance at the following table will show this more clearly:

Con Dist		Population 1860.		Enrollment 1864.
4		132,967		24,590
7		131,523		25,4[illegible]0
	Population of 4th District *more* than 7th District	1,444	Enrollment of 4th Dist. *less* than 7th District	1,100
4		133,967		24,490
8		173,998		26,147
	Population of 8th District *more* than 4th District	40,031	Enrollment of 8th Dist. *more* than 4th District	1,657
6		117,147		20,968
9		117,937		18,220
	Population of 9th District *more* than 6th District	790	Enrollment of 9th Dist. *less* than 6th District	2,748

In submitting these figures for your respectful consideration, we have but a few words to add.

The City of New-York, since the outbreak of the rebellion, besides the services of its militia, who have been three times summoned to the support of the Government, has furnished over seventy-five (75,000) three years' men for the army and navy, representing two hundred and twenty-five thousand (225,000) years of service, and she is ready to furnish as many more as may be justly required of her. But a demand so far beyond anything we had a right to expect, and so evidently unfair, has fallen like a pall upon us, and though our local bounty continues, the impossibility of raising anything like the required number of men, in the time allowed, except of the force of a draft, has well nigh crushed out all effort or desire on the part of our citizens to fill the quota.

Already have we expended from the public treasury the sum of over seven millions of dollars in bounties alone, and, in various ways, nearly eleven millions more on behalf of the war, and we would willingly expend as much in addition to do our honest share of the good work, if, as we doubt not will be the case, we are dealt justly by.

We bespeak your immediate attention to this communication. Should it please you to place this matter in the hands of a commission in the same manner as in the previous case, we believe that the result, whatever it may be, will be bowed to by our people with a good grace. I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

(Signed,) ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman New-York County Volunteer Com.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Quota of New-York.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday afternoon, the following decision was come to in reference to the appointment of agents to recruit negroes in the Southern States:

Mr. Little said that, at the last meeting, a resolution was adopted, directing the Committee on Volunteering to report a plan for the enlistment of men in the rebel States. He wanted to know whether anything had been done.

Mr. Blunt said the committee had done nothing. They were willing to do anything in their power, and hoped that by the next meeting some plan could be reported.

Mr. Little said that he had a resolution to offer, that the committee proceed, without further instructions, to send men to the rebel States.

Mr. Stewart urged that the committee should send men South who wanted to go, without putting risk upon the County.

Mr. Shook—If the County intended to act, let it act practically. Men will not go there without consideration.

Mr. Stewart urged that there were plenty of men willing to go upon their own responsibility.

Mr. Shook contended that if the Committee on Volunteering could not act promptly in this matter, that another committee should be appointed.

Mr. Purdy—I am told, Sir, that it is too late for us; that Massachusetts has secured all the negroes who are anxious to go to the war. Now, the country has enough before it. The system is to me repulsive. These negroes demoralize the army. I am opposed to their enlistment.

Mr. BLUNT offered a resolution that seventeen agents, one for each Assembly district, be appointed to visit the South and secure recruits at the following prices:

Three-years recruits....$270
Two-years recruits....170
One-year recruits....70

Agents to receive in all cases fifty dollars for each recruit. In case the men enlist as substitutes, the following sums to be paid:

For three years....$283
For two years....184
For one year....85

Fifty dollars in any case to be paid to the agent who enlisted the recruit. The recruit to be brought here and enlisted here, the expense of transportation to be paid out of his bounty.

PURDY IN OPPOSITION.

Mr. Purdy said that he was opposed to this whole arrangement. The recent example at Petersburgh made him entirely opposed to the enlistment of negroes. He would not vote for the resolution under any circumstances.

Mr. Stewart said this was no question whether the negro fought well or not. We had a quota to fill, and if there were not white men enough let us take negroes—the Government was satisfied with them. If Massachusetts was ahead of other States, find no fault with her, but let us imitate her example.

NEGRO RECENTLY KILLED.

Mr. Ely offered a resolution that it was inexpedient to enlist negro recruits; not in accordance with the policy or feeling of humanity of the great State of New-York.

The amendment was lost by a party vote.

The amendment of Mr. Blunt to appoint agents was lost by a party vote.

The Board, after transacting considerable routine business, adjourned.

The Reduction in the Draft on Account of Naval Enlistments.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The following correspondence will be found interesting to the War Bounty Committees that are about canvassing their respective wards for the purpose of securing credit for enlistments in the naval service:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug. 6, 1864.

SIR: Your letter of the 5th inst. relative to enlistments in the Second Ward, Philadelphia, has been received. The records of the department do not show where the persons who have enlisted in the naval service in Philadelphia resided at the time of their enlistment. If lists obtained by the canvassers of those supposed to be in the naval service are forwarded to the department, they will be verified. Very respectfully,

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of War.

To JOHN W. FRAZIER, Esq., No. 949 South Sixth-street, Philadelphia.

The canvassers, in preparing their lists, should see that the persons supposed to be in the naval service were not transferred from the military service under the law allowing soldiers in the army to change into the navy. It is evident persons of this kind could not be set down to their credit. It is easy enough to get the facts when the canvassing is in progress, whether the person enlisted originally in the navy or was transferred.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Military Affairs.

DEMOLITION OF THE PARK BARRACKS.

The barracks which have so long disfigured the lower part of the City Hall Park are at last to be removed. For a long time they have been a perfect nuisance, and their removal will give general satisfaction to every one. Yesterday the work of destruction commenced, and the men worked with a will, and as though it was a satisfaction to them to be able to rid the Park of the miserable shanties which have so long disgraced it and the City. They will probably be entirely removed by the end of this week, and the public will again have the satisfaction of seeing the Park, if not as handsome as it once was, and as it should be, at least clear.

Since these barracks were built they have held several hundred thousand troops. During the first year of the war as many as five regiments have stopped there in one day.

The lumber will be used in the erection of Quartermasters' and other buildings on the Battery. The new barracks there, which have already been fully described, are very complete and comfortable and very superior to the ones in the Park. The change is one as beneficial to the soldiers as it is to the citizens.

GEN. SANDFORD REQUESTED TO RESIGN.

The officers of the Eleventh Regiment New-York

State National Guard held a meeting on Monday evening, at which they fully discussed the matter of the arrest of Col. Maidoff by Gen. Sandford, owing to the Colonel's misapprehension of orders regarding the departure of the 100 days' men, and expressed their wishes to see justice done to Col. Maidoff. They fully indorsed the Colonel's actions, and instructed the Adjutant to present the following letter to Gen. Sandford:

Headquarters Eleventh Regiment, Washington Rifles, N. Y. S. N. G., New-York, Aug. 3, 1864.

To Maj.-Gen. Sandford:

General: We, the undersigned, officers of the Eleventh Regiment, feeling desirous of promoting the interest of our branch of the service, have deemed it advisable and incumbent upon us to address you the following: For promulgating the late General Order of the Commander-in-Chief, in which he said that *volunteers would be asked for* from throughout the State, in order to relieve those organizations which have heretofore so promptly responded, you issued the same to us as a peremptory order to leave the State, thereby perverting its meaning, and assuming an authority with which you are not invested. You also placed the Colonel of this regiment under arrest without sufficient ground to justify the proceeding. Therefore, having lost the confidence and respect for you which is due to the Commandant of the First Division, we request you to resign your command.

We consider this an act of duty which we owe to the service.

Signed by the Field and Line Officers of the Eleventh Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G.

NEGRO RECRUITING.

The question as to whether or no this city would send recruiting agents to the rebel States to enlist negroes has at last been settled. The Board of Supervisors yesterday decided by vote that such agents should not be sent.

ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.

Headquarters, 102d Regt. N. G. S. N. Y.

Special Order No 3.—All men of this regiment now in New-York, are notified to report themselves at headquarters this Wednesday, Aug. 10, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for transportation to Elmira, New-York, where the regiment is now stationed.

By order, Col. JNO. N. WILSEY.
R. M. Lake, Acting Adjutant.

Presentation to Police Inspector Leonard.

A very pleasant little affair took place at Police Headquarters yesterday morning. While Inspector James Leonard was giving the usual instructions to a class of new Policemen, Mr. William T. Blodgett, Chairman of the Committee of Arms and Trophies of the Metropolitan Fair, accompanied by Mr. Stevens, also of the Committee, President Acton, and a number of gentlemen, stepped into the room and for a few moments interrupted the "instruction." Mr. Blodgett, after a short and complimentary speech on behalf of the Committee of Arms and Trophies of the late Sanitary Fair, presented Mr. Leonard with a very handsome Colt's revolver. The pistol is a splendid specimen of art. It is one of Colt's best six-inch pistols, the barrel silver-plated and beautifully chased, and the chamber gold-plated. The stock is beautifully wrought in pearl, and silver-mounted. It is contained in a beautiful rosewood case, lined with velvet, which also contains the necessary moulds, wrench, etc. The weapon bears the following inscription:

"Presented to James Leonard, Inspector of Police, by the Arms and Trophies Department of the Metropolitan Fair in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission, New-York, April 23, 1864. Liberty and Order."

The compliment was certainly well deserved. During the entire time the fair was held, Inspector Leonard was untiring in his efforts both to preserve order and to promote the comfort of the many visitors. Night and day he was on duty, and his efficiency and the excellence of his arrangements are well proved in the order which was maintained among the immense crowds of people, and the absence of any kind of crime. So far as known, not a single person was robbed nor a pocket picked in the fair buildings.

Mr. Blodgett, in making the presentation, read the following letter:

Mr. James Leonard, Inspector of Metropolitan Police:

Dear Sir: As representatives of the Committee of the Arms and Trophies Department of the Metropolitan Fair in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission, we have much pleasure in presenting you the accompanying revolver, in the name of the committee we represent, as a token of the appreciation this department, in common with all others connected with the Metropolitan Fair, for the able, constant and unceasing attention to the duties devolving upon you as head of the police force in charge of the fair buildings in Fourteenth-street, during the continuance of the fair.

This Department return you their thanks for the ready and courteous assistance always rendered by the police force under you when called upon; also, it desires to recognize particularly the efforts rendered by the force under you on the last day of the fair (April 23), in preserving order during the last hours of the subscriptions to the Army and Navy Swords, and are not unmindful of the fact that on that day you sacrificed your own private feelings of a paternal bereavement in the course of duty and order. In the name of the Department we represent, we are, very truly and respectfully, your obedient servants, WM. T. BLODGETT, Chairman.

John Austin Stevens, Jr., Secretary.

Inspector Leonard, in response, said that he fully appreciated and felt grateful for the beautiful present, which was not the less gratifying in that it was unexpected. He was placed at the Metropolitan Fair by the Commissioners and the Superintendent of Police, with the understanding that he should be responsible for the behavior of the force intrusted to his charge. He had tried to do there, as on other occasions, the best he could, and he could truly say he never was more gratified in his official life at the conduct of the members of the force than on that occasion. While patrolmen were often on duty thirteen or fourteen hours daily, there was never any grumbling or signs of discontent, but all performed their duties with an alacrity and cheerfulness most praiseworthy. Inspector Leonard then alluded to the perfect immunity of ladies from insult or rudeness in this place, visited by hundreds of thousands—a fact which seems the more significant in view of the opposite state of things which the English press say exists in Great Britain. "I do not think," said Mr. Leonard, "there was a lady intentionally insulted." Mr. Leonard concluded by thanking the committee for the courtesy extended by the ladies and gentlemen of which it was composed, to members of the department, which in itself was sufficient to awaken grateful feelings without the beautiful present so peculiarly valuable and, in these times, useful.

Street Department Contracts.

The following shows the awards of contracts made by the Street Commissioner at a recent opening of bids:

For regulating, grading, and setting curb and gutter stones in Broadway, between Seventieth and Seventy-first streets, and to flag the sidewalks a width of four feet—5 bids; time, 40 days; to H. A. Sayre, at $1,085 47.

Regulating and grading Ninety-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to Bloomingdale Road—7 bids; time, 3 months; to B. O'Connor, at $7,914 87.

Setting curb and gutter stones in Ninth-avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, and flagging sidewalks where not already done—8 bids; time, 25 days; to J. Cunningham, at $1,256 52.

Flagging four feet wide and setting curb and gutter stones in Fortieth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues—6 bids; time, 30 days; to J. J. Morris, at $1,012 98.

Flagging sidewalks eight feet wide in Broadway, between Fifty-fourth and Fifty-ninth streets—9 bids; time, 2 months; to A. Keyes, at $2,733 51.

Flagging full-width sidewalks in Broadway, from Forty-seventh to Fiftieth-street—9 bids; time, 40 days; to M. Mahoney, at $1,513 66.

Flagging and re-flagging sidewalks of Broadway between Forty-ninth and Fifty-second streets—9 bids; time, 60 days; to C. McNulty, at $2,672 26.

Working a country road though Eighth-avenue, from One Hundred and Fortieth to One Hundred and Fifty-ninth streets, (first section, from One Hundred and Fortieth-street to north side of One Hundred and Fiftieth-street)—4 bids; time, 3 months; to Patrick Lynch, at $4,650.

Same work, second section, from One Hundred and Fifty-ninth-street to north side of One Hundred and Fiftieth street—4 bids; time, 1 year; to Stephen Buckley, at $27,825.

Resetting curb and gutter stones in Forty-ninth-street, between Tenth-avenue and Hudson River—10 bids; time, 20 days; to James J. Morris, at $221 65.

Rebuilding, extending and widening pier No. 46, North River—2 bids; time, 120 days; to Wm. Morgan, at $31,500.

Rebuilding bulkhead between Fifty-first and Fifty-third streets, North River—2 bids; time, 150 days; to J. G. Doxey, at $32,724.

Excavating and finishing basement of house of Engine Company No. 22—1 bid; time, 3 months; to J. Spears, at $4,777.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Dangerous Counterfeit on the Corn Exchange Bank.—On Monday evening an attempt was made by several persons to pass well-executed counterfeit $2 bills on the Corn Exchange Bank. John Moran and Michael Jackson, both of whom say they reside at No. 525 Sixth-avenue, were taken into custody by Officers Caffrey and Rinn, of the Sixteenth Precinct, on the charge of having passed one of the spurious bills on Mrs. Isabella Donnelly, of No. 231 Tenth-avenue; they also passed another of the counterfeits at the refreshment saloon of Mr. Richard Farrell, No. 253 West Twenty-sixth-street. Mrs. Donnelly and Mr. Farrell appeared yesterday before Justice Ledwith at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and made affidavits against the accused, and the Magistrate committed both in default of $1,000 bail on each complaint. There are several other complaints to be made against the prisoners for the same offence.

Another Assault on a Policeman by Thieves.—About 12 o'clock on Monday night, Officer Whelan, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, arrested two men in Twenty-seventh-street, near Sixth-avenue, charged with having stolen a watch from Mr. Deidrich Sterling. While the officer was conveying his prisoners to the station-house, the latter suddenly made an assault upon him, knocked him down, beat and kicked him until he was almost insensible, after which they made their escape, and up to a late hour last night they had not been recaptured. The police say they are well-known thieves and pickpockets, and that they cannot long remain at large.

Further Particulars Relative to the De Groot Thefts.—Anna M. Thompson, of No. 137 Second avenue, appeared yesterday at the Jefferson Market Police Court and made complaint against John De Groot and Elizabeth his wife, who are charged with having, on the 26th day of June last, stolen from the house of the complainant a breastpin valued at $50. As in the cases before published, the accused went to Mrs. Thompson's house for the pretended purpose of looking at apartments which they assured the servant girl were to let, as they had seen an advertisement to that effect in the morning papers. While the servant was gone to inform Mrs. Thompson, the two De Groots went through the lower portion of the house and took the breastpin. Mrs. Helen Elder, of No. 219 Washington-street, Hoboken, also made a complaint against the same parties. The complainant alleges in the case that on the 9th of May last John and Elizabeth came to her house and asked to look through it, they having seen a bill to let on it. Permission was given, and they went through it. In doing so, however, it is alleged they stole a gold watch valued at $52. Officer Ferguson made the arrest, and Justice Ledwith committed both of the accused to prison in default of $500 bail each.

Strike of the Horse-shoers.—The Horse-shoers of this City are on a strike—not for higher wages—but they demand that the machine-shoe now in general use by all the lines, shall be withdrawn for the old-fashioned hand shoe. A large number of the shops refuse to employ men who belong to the society known as the "Horseshoers Union." This strike is a pretty high-handed measure, truly. The sooner gross attempts at dictation, such as this, are met and put down, the better for all honest and industrious people.

A Palmetto Cane Presented to Mr. L. W. Jerome.—A soldier who was seriously injured at the great loyal demonstration in Utica, in May, 1863, and who received a munificent present from L. W. Jerome, Esq., has returned the compliment so far as it was in his power, by giving him a silver mounted palmetto cane, cut on Morris Island, S. C., bearing the following inscription: "Palmetto from Morris Island, to L. W. Jerome, Esq., a grateful token from a wounded soldier."

Death from Sun-stroke.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Wildey, at the New-York Hospital, on the body of Patrick Healey, a native of Ireland, aged 35 years, who died from the effects of the heat, while at work at Pier No. 5 North River. Deceased has left a wife and several children, who reside at the corner of Huntington and Church streets, South Brooklyn.

Accidentally Shot.—A sailor, aged 29 years, named John Butcher, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital from wounds received by an accidental pistol-shot received in the Bowery, on the 19th ult. Coroner Wildey held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Fire in William-street.—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire occurred at the paint-store of Whitmore & Waddell, No. 165 William-street. Damage $100. Insured for $2,500 in the Citizens', $2,000 in the Kings County, and $1,500 in the Williamsburgh City Insurance Companies.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A New Steam Engine.—Pacific Engine Company No. 14 received a new steam-engine last week. It was built by John Smith, New-York, and cost $5,000, toward which the City of Brooklyn appropriated $3,500, the remainder being made up by the Company. The apparatus was tried yesterday, and threw a stream over the Pierrepont House, and in all other respects proved satisfactory to the Company.

Prostrated by the Heat.—John Riley, employed in Husted's distillery, Franklin-avenue, was prostrated by the heat, yesterday, and conveyed to the City Hospital in a dying condition. His family reside at the corner of Gold and Tillary streets.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 9, 1864.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '67	115⅜	250	Mar. Min. Co	46⅝
500	U. S. 6s. '81..C.	107	100	do.........b10	47
500	do	106¾	100	do.........b10	47½
24,000	do	106⅜	400	Atlantic M.S.S.Co.	180
3,000	do	106¾	20	N. Y. Cen. R.	131⅜
5,000	U.S.6s,5-20s..R.	106¾	150	do	131
34,000	do	107	100	do	130⅞
100,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.	109⅜	20	Erie Railway	113½
130,000	do	109⅝	300	do	112¾
20,000	do	109¾	50	Erie Pref.	111
10,000	U. S. 5s, '74..C. Indorsed	97	100	Hud. Riv. R.	132⅞
7,000	Treas. N., 7 3-10 Oct. & April	107	200	do	132¾
			100	do.........b30	133⅞
			30	Sixth-Av. R.	117
42,000	U.S. 6s,1-yr.C.	95⅛	500	Reading R.	136⅜
5,000	do	94¼	500	do.........b10	136⅜
1,000	N. C. State 6s	60	200	do	136⅝
6,000	Cal. State 7s	163	200	do.........b10	136⅝
2,000	do	164	800	do	136⅛
10,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	51⅜	200	do.........b10	136¼
20,000	do	51⅝	400	do	136
8,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	118	5	Mich. Cen. R.	140
3,000	Erie 1st M. Bs.	116	400	M. S. & N. I. R.	91¼
1,000	Har. R. 1st M.	119	200	do	91⅛
10,000	Mich. C. 8 ⅌c. old	131	100	do.........b10	91⅜
1,000	Mich. So. S.F.B.	115⅜	37	Ill. Cen. Scrip	131
2,000	A. & T. H. 1st M.	114⅜	42	do	130⅜
6,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	103⅜	200	do	129¾
5,000	C. & N. W. Int. Bs	103¾	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	113½
1,000	M. & P. Du C. 1st.	117	100	do	113¼
2,000	do	116	200	Chi. & N. W	57⅛
16,000	At. & G. W. 1st M Ohio Div.	100	400	do	57⅜
			600	do.........b30	58
5,000	T. & W. 1st M. Ex	102⅜	200	do.........b4	57⅝
3,000	Cl. & To. S.F.B.	115	400	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	91¼
4,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	114¼	100	do.........b30	91¾
5,000	Mar. & Cin. 1st M	103	400	do.........b10	91⅜
4,000	Chi. & Alt. 1s M.	115	100	do.........b30	91⅜
5,000	Pen. R. 1st M.	98	500	Cleve. & Tol. R.	133
50	Bank of Comm'ce.	106	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	114
200	Canton Co	37½	600	do	114¼
140	Del. & H. C. Co	209	50	Ch., B. & Quin	130⅝
400	Cum. Coal Pref.	61⅛	200	P., F. W. & C.	115⅝
200	do.........b10	62	100	do.........b30	116¾
300	do	61¾	100	do.........b30	116
50	do	61⅞	100	do.........b15	115¾
100	Penn. Coal Co.	214	1200	do	115⅜
150	Quick. Min. Co.	80	200	Alt. & T. H. R. b30	64
200	do.........b10	80	50	H. & St. Jos. R.	38
200	do	79¾	50	do	39
50	Minn. Min. Co.	36			

SECOND BOARD.

$30,000	U. S. 6s. '81. R.	106⅜	150	N. Y. Cen. R.	131¼
4,000	U. S. 6s. '81...C.	106⅞	100	do.........b15	131⅜
6,000	U.S.6s,5-20s. R.	106⅞	300	Erie Railway	113
10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s..C.	109⅜	500	Reading R.	136¼
10,000	do	109¼	100	Mich. Cen. R.	139⅜
30,000	do	109¾	150	M. S. & N. I	91¾
46,000	U. S. 6s. 1-yr. C.	95½	100	M. S. & N. I. G.	142
1,000	do	95⅛	50	Ill. C.R. Scrip	129⅞
30,000	do	95	200	do	129¾
5,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10 Feb. & Aug.	108¼	300	Chi. & N. W	57⅝
			100	do.........b10	57⅞
5,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	51⅜	300	Chic. & R. I. R.	114⅛
200	Cumb. Coal Pref.	61	100	do	114¾
200	do	61⅝	40	P., Ft. W. & C.	116⅜
200	do.........b30	61⅞	100	do	116
200	Chi. & N.W. Pref.	91¾			

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C.	51⅜	1400	Cleve. & Pitts.	113⅞
10,000	do.........s3	51⅜	200	do	113⅝
10,000	do.........b3	52	300	do.........b3	113⅜
100	N. Y. Central. b3	131½	200	do	113⅝
300	Erie Railway	113⅜	200	do.........b3	113⅞
2100	do.........b3	113¼	100	Cle. & Tol. R.	133
500	do.........b3	113½	100	Chi. & R. Isl.	115
200	do.........c	113½	200	do.........b3	115
100	do.........b5	113⅜	900	do.........b3	115½
200	Hudson Riv. R s3	133⅜	200	do	115¼
100	do.........b10	133⅜	100	do.........b3	115⅛
100	do.........b5	133⅝	500	P., F. W. & C.	115⅜
900	M. S. & N. I. R.	91⅞	100	Chi. & N.W.Pr. b3	91⅝
500	do.........b3	91⅜	250	do	91⅝
100	do	91⅞	300	do.........b10	91½
200	do.........c	91⅞	300	do	91⅞
500	Reading R.	136⅜	100	do.........b3	91⅝
900	do	136⅝	50	Quick. M. Co	80¼
500	do.........c	136⅞	100	do.........c	80
200	do.........c	136¼	200	do.........b3	80⅝
200	Mariposa M. Co	47	200	Cum. Coal Co. s3	61⅜
100	do.........b10	47	100	do.........b3	61⅜
100	Canada Cop.	4⅜	200	do.........b10	61⅝
1000	do.........s30	4¼			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	51⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R.	129⅝
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	131⅜	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	113
100	Erie Railway.........s3	112¾	400	Chi. & R. I. R. b3	114⅜
300	do.........b3	113	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	57⅜
300	Reading R.	136	200	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	91⅞
200	do.........s3	136	300	Cum. Coal	61
200	M. S. & N. I. R.	91⅝	200	do.........b10	61⅞

FIFTH-AVENUE EVENING STOCK EXCHANGE.

$5,000	O. & M. Cer.	51⅞	500	Erie Railway...s3	113
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	91⅞	500	do	113
600	Cleve. & Pitts.	113⅜	300	do.........b3	113⅜

Tuesday, Aug. 9—P. M.

The price of Gold ranged to-day 3@4 ⅌ cent. lower than yesterday—making 6@7 decline since Saturday. Bills on Europe are relatively 2½@3 ⅌ cent. cheaper than Gold, and the trade demand far behind the supply. But speculative efforts are made, and with the assistance of good Banking names, successfully so, for the moment, to stay anything like a rapid decline, by selling Exchange on credit; that is, by taking the 60-day Notes or Acceptances of certain Bankers, which, in turn, are sold in the market for ready Money at 7@8 ⅌ cent. per annum. How far such paper will find currency without depreciating its credit to 10@12 ⅌ cent. per annum, remains to be seen. The experience of some of the best of the Produce Exchange factors a few weeks ago was to the effect that the credit of their paper which stood at 7@8 per cent. before they went into the *bolstering* operation of accepting for speculators in Pork, Wheat, &c., soon fell to 15@18 per cent., and they immediately curtailed or abandoned the operation. It may be that somewhat stronger names are now being put out to arrest the decline in Gold and Exchange, but it is doubtful whether the Banks or the outside money-lenders will show such paper any decided preference if it continues to multiply in the market.

We regret to say that a good many of our Anglo-American Banking firms and most of the wealthy friends which their example and advice can influence, keep their balances on the other side. Everything they can command on this side is hurried into Gold or Sterling. They run up their London balances to the full measure of their means, actual or borrowed; leaving nothing or less than nothing for useful employment in New-York. They thus render the Government, in its emergency of War, as little financial support as possible. Indeed, it becomes the interest of most of them who have accumulated Exchange in London at high rates, to depreciate the National Credit and Currency, when, if left alone, the export movements in Produce &c., and the transmission of United States Stocks to the Continent would rationally appreciate both. Others of their number, from political prejudices, or Southern sympathy, as a matter of feeling, prefer to damage the public credit in every way their means and influence, and chronic propensity for *croaking*, will allow. This has been notoriously so for a year or more past. Soulter and Lamar scheme last Fall, uncovered from London, to speculate in Gold in New-York, to make money, and *help the Confederate cause*, was based upon a pretty fair calculation as to the assistance which might be had at this end of the operation, to make it successful. They were first to appeal directly to the known sympathies of some of our Banking firms, and then to work upon the cupidity of others; not forgetting the weak nerves of a much larger number, who, with all their wealth, scarcely dare sell £5,000 sterling without first consulting the Gold Room, and giving a willing ear to the thousand and one false rumors of military disaster, which originate in that quarter, or its Confederate sources in Baltimore, Washington, &c. But with all these serious drawbacks, where support, if cheerfully rendered, might be of the greatest possible advantage to the Government, at home and abroad, the great body of our New-York Merchants, Continental Bankers, Savings Bank Managers, a large portion of our old Bank Officers, and a few of the Anglo-American Bankers have stood, and are yet standing, firmly up to the Public Credit, and are finding both profit and pleasure in the employment of their money in the Government Stocks. While outside of these classes the people in New-York City and State, as all over the country, where they have money to spare, are as true in their sense of duty now as a year ago, when the first Popular Loan was going off rapidly and Gold ruled at 130 in place of 250 or 260 ⅌ cent. Even the adverse influences of a pending Presidential election, when nearly every disaffected press in the land not only withholds a good word for the new 7-30 ⅌ cent. Loan, but, in many cases, would gladly defeat its success, this popular negotiation is attracting increased attention and confidence every day, and it is certain to go through the entire $200,000,000, if the friends of the Government only do half their duty to hasten it.

The demand for U. S. Stocks to-day was again very large. The Stock Exchange and Street sales were probably over a million of dollars, and at firm rates. The Treasury Certificates were also active, and advanced to 95@95½ ⅌ cent. The Railway speculation was not buoyant, but prices were generally firm, and in most instances a fraction better than on Monday. At 4 o'clock the following prices were made, as compared with the same hour yesterday afternoon:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 6s, 1861	106¼	106⅝	Mich. Central	139⅜	139⅜
U. S. 5-20's	109⅜	109⅛	Mich. Southern	91	91⅝
N. Y. Central	130⅝	131⅛	Illinois Cen	129¾	129⅝
Erie	112¾	113	Pittsburgh	113	113⅜
Erie Preferred	110⅛	110⅜	Fort Wayne	115¾	116
Hudson	133⅛	132¾	Rock Island	113¾	114¾
Canton	37	37	Reading	136	136¼
Treas. Cer., new	95	95	Quicksilver	79¾	79⅜
Toledo	133	133	Cum'land Coal	59⅞	61⅛
Northwest	57⅛	57⅝	Mariposa	47	46⅜
Ohio & M. Certfs	51¼	51¾	N. West Pref.	91¼	91½

The sales of Gold ranged 254½@252¼, closing at 3:30 P. M. at about 254 ⅌ cent.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	113	Mech. Bk'ng Asso.	102
Manhattan	135	Ocean	92
Merchants'	107	American Exchange	115
Mechanics'	115	Bank of the Rep.	102
Union	115	Nassau	108
Phœnix	105	Continental	100
Tradesmen's	113	Commonwealth	100
Commerce	106	Import. & Traders'	102

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	117	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	103⅜
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	130	Del. L. & W. 2ds	123
N. Y. Cen., convt. '76	133	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	102⅜
Mich. C. '69 & '72	131	Tol. & Wab. Ext.	102¼
Mich. C. new '82	137⅝	Tol. & Wab. 2ds	87
Chi. B. & Quincy 1sts	130	Tol. & Wab. Int Bnds	90
Mich. S. 2ds	106	Mil. & P. du Ch. 1sts	116
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	115	Gal. & Chi. extended	120
Ill. Cen. '75	132	Chi. & R. I. 1sts	113
Al. & T. H. 2ds, Pref.	93	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	114⅜
Al. & T. H. 2d In.	83	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts	128
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	110	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	114⅛
Miss. & Mo. L. G.	67	Atlantic & G. W.	99⅜
Chi. & N.W. Int. Bds	103		

The following is a comparative statement of the receipts of the Hudson River Railroad:

July 1864	$273,726
July, 1863	190,363
Increase	$83,362

Approximate earnings of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad for the fourth week in July:

	1864.	1863.
Passengers	$18,043 51	$20,959 44
Freight	12,812 27	6,322 12
Mail, express and telegraph	808 63	895 27
Total	$31,664 41	$38,177 90
Total this month to date	89,533 52	58,704 07
Total since 1st January	546,936 48	351,563 10

The Security Fire Insurance Company have declared a cash Dividend of 10 ⅌ cent. on the capital of $500,000; an interest Dividend of 6 ⅌ cent. on the outstanding scrip, and a scrip Dividend of 50 ⅌ cent. on $140,000 earned participating premiums.

We have been requested to call attention to the prospectus of the "Western Vermont Marble Company," advertised in our columns. Subscriptions are being received at the Banking-house of Messrs. Howes & Macy, No. 30 Wall-street.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (though not equal to the extraordinarily large shipments of each of the preceding three weeks) have been very liberal, amounting in value to $6,463,846, as against $2,184,980 the corresponding week of last year.

The Treasurer of Westchester County, New-York, advertises for proposals for the purchase of the County Bonds to the extent of $675,000.

The business of the day at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,604,160 31, including for Customs $235,000; total payments, $1,422,671 32; total balance, $17,490,133 96.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, New-York Depositary and Financial Agent of the United States, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st.

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. *Gold bearing* 5-20 *Bonds*. Parties subscribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest. Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. Vaughan, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, Aug. 9—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 149 bbls. Ashes, 12,519 bbls. Flour, 80 bags Corn Meal, 90,323 bushels Wheat, 32,522 bushels Corn, 45 bushels Rye, 38,057 bushels Oats, 704 pkgs. Provisions, and 534 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 25 bbls., in lots, at $13 50 for Pots, and $15 25@$15 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Has been in more demand, chiefly for shipment to Europe, and since Saturday sales have been made of 5,500 bags, partly Laguayra, but mainly Rio, on private terms; besides which, two or three cargoes of Rio (one of which only recently reached this port from England) are about to be reshipped by the importers. The home trade inquiry is quite limited, and prices are very irregular. 800 bags Rio were sold at 47c.@48c.

COTTON—Is less sought after, owing to the very high claims of holders. Middlings are quoted up to $1 75@$1 77 ⅌ ℔. Sales and resales, since our last, 800 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been much depressed to-day, and prices of low and medium grades have declined about 15c. ⅌ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 15,800 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9@$9 40; poor to choice Extra State $9 60@$10 30, chiefly at $9 75@$10; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $10@$10 50.

Superfine State and Western, ⅌ bbl.	$9 00	@$9 40
Extra State	9 60	@10 30
Ex. Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 50	@12 25
Ex. Ohio round-hoop shipping b'ds	10 00	@10 50
Ex. Ohio trade and family brands	10 55	@13 00
Extra Genesee	10 40	@12 50
Poor to Choice Extra Missouri	10 75	@15 00

Southern Flour continues quiet and heavy; sales since our last, 1,750 bbls., at $10 25@$11 15 for poor to good, and $11 20@$14 for good to choice extra brands, and $15 50@$16 50 for Phœnix Mills, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is in moderate demand at drooping rates; sales 680 bbls. extra, at $9 65@$12 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and quiet, including fine and superfine, at from $8 50@$11 25—the latter a fancy price—⅌ bbl. Sales have been reported of 150 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate demand, closing at $8 for Jersey, $8 35 for Caloric, and $8 40 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 300 bbls.

FRUIT.—The demand has been limited, and prices have been unsettled.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very moderate demand at a further reduction of 3c.@5c. ⅌ bushel, closing quite heavily. Sales have been made since our last of 133,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 58; Amber Western at $2 52@$2 56, the latter an extreme rate; Red Western at $2 38@$2 50; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 37@$2 40; Milwaukee Club at $2 23@$2 37; Chicago Spring at $2 18@$2 35 ⅌ bushel. Corn is heavy and lower. Sales since our last, 95,000 bushels at $1 53@$1 54 for mixed Western, $1 50@$1 52 for unsound do., ⅌ bushel. Rye continues quite dull at $1 95@$2 ⅌ bushel. Oats continue in fair demand at steady prices. We quote Canada at 97c.@99c.; Western at 99c.@$1, chiefly $1, and State at 98c.@$1, cash, ⅌ bushel.

The business in Breadstuffs during the past fortnight, Mr. Ed. Bill notices thus: "As usual at this season of the year the business in Flour is light, and dealers are afraid to hold the article to any extent. A continuance of warm weather for the fortnight past has caused much dullness and an unsettled market. The stock of old is light, and so far there has been but little out of condition. For the fresh ground of all descriptions there is a fair demand for home use and a moderate inquiry for export, although the latter is checked by the advance in freight, the fluctuations of Exchange, and not very favorable English advices. There is no speculation for present delivery, but for September and October several thousand barrels of Extra State have been sold at $11@$11 25, closing at $11, for 3,000 bbls., deliverable in all of September, at buyer's option. Wheat (kept back by detention on the canal,) has arrived very freely during the week past. A large portion being out of condition for shipment, prices have been quite irregular, and our quotations show a larger range than usual. Although the new will be somewhat short in quantity, yet the quality promises to be good. The late heavy rain has given great relief throughout the country, and will materially help the Corn and other late crops. Indian Corn is rather lower, but in good demand for prime quality. Rye is scarce and wanted. At yesterday's exchange the trade was heavy. Flour fell off 10c.@15c.; Wheat, 2c.@3c. on common qualities.

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from Sept. 1, 1863.

From	To Date.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
New-York	Aug. 5, 1864.	905,145	13,575,460	527,448
New-Orleans	—— 1864.	——	——	——
Philadelphia	Aug. 2, 1864.	62,466	389,833	——
Baltimore	Aug. 2, 1864.	24,287	57,472	3,656
Boston	Aug. 2, 1864.	26,898	——	——
Cl.&other p'ts	Aug. 2, 1864.	95,026	876,895	——
Total		1,113,822	14,899,600	531,104
To about same period, 1863.		1,404,291	21,904,160	9,998,718
To about same period, 1862.		2,437,413	23,379,803	13,403,391
To about same period, 1861.		2,457,864	24,662,763	9,964,717

To the Continent.

	Bbls. Flour.	Bush. Wheat.	Bush. Corn.	Bush. Rye.
From New-York to Aug. 5, 1864	76,823	293,959	12,535	13,965
From other ports to latest dates	14,691	——	834	——
Total	91,514	293,959	13,369	13,965
To about same period, '63	184,043	2,029,147	68,957	380,936
To about same period, '62	603 232	7,437,209	322,074	1,516,805
To about same period, '61	78,538	2,467,397	44,215	267,357

HAY—North River continues in fair request, at $1 45@$1 55 for Government and shipping, and $1 60@$1 75 for small lots for City use, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been in good demand at 18c.@30c., for poor to prime, and 31c.@33c. for very choice, ⅌ ℔.

HIDES—Are dull and unsettled.

LEATHER—Sole is in moderate demand at uniform quotations: Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 53c.@55c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 56c.@58c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 55c.@57c.; Oak Light, Cropped, Good, 61c.@63c.; Oak Middle, Cropped, Good, 63c.@65c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 46c.@47c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 46c.@47c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 46c.@47c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 45c.@46c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 46c.@47c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 46c.@47c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 44c.@45c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 44½c.@45½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 44½c.@45½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Damaged, all weights, 40c.@43c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights, 30c.@32c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 47c.@49c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 52c.@55c., cash, ⅌ ℔.

LUMBER—Has been in fair demand at full prices. In Albany, according to the *Argus*, Lumber is coming in freely from all sections, and the stock is now fair, with a good assortment of all kinds. Sales have been moderately active and shipments light, owing to the scarcity of vessels to the Eastern ports. Prices are firm, with an advancing tendency on account of the high rates in Canada freights, in consequence of detention by breaks. Receipts during the first week in August—Boards and Scantling, 10,636,513 feet; Shingles, 2,847 M.; Timber, 10,250 cubic feet; Staves, 2,265,600 ℔s. Total for the season to date—Boards and Scantling, 99,638,708 feet; Shingles, 9,034 M.; Timber, 217,616 cubic feet; Staves, 44,709,798 ℔s.

METALS—Are quiet and prices are irregular.

MOLASSES—Is in fair request and quoted firm.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in limited demand, including Spirits of Turpentine at $3 50@$3 65 ⅌ gallon. Tar at $18@$20 ⅌ bbl. Resin at $42@$56 ⅌ 280 ℔s.

OILS—Are inactive at our revised quotations. Crude Whale at $1 53@$1 55; Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 32½; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 65@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm at $2 50@$2 55; Linseed at $1 75@$1 79. No. 1 Lard at $1 65@$1 70; Crude Petroleum at 51c.@52c.; Refined Petroleum, 86c.@89c., free, and 84c.@85½c. in bond, ⅌ gallon. The week's business in Petroleum, Mr. C. J. Turner notices thus: "Petroleum during the past week, notwithstanding full receipts, continued strong, and I have to report an advance in prices. Crude sold freely for export at 51c.@51½c., and at the close the latter price is offered without leading to sales. There have been large sales for delivery all this month within my range, but they were for contracts previously made with heavy margins. Refined in bond is firm, with a very few prime lots offering at my quotations. Free sells on the spot at 87½c. for prime, 90c.@92½c., buyer's option, this month. Large sales of contracts, margins paid, were made during the week at 90c. The weakness in gold and foreign exchange has not yet effected prices, and the whole market closes very firm, with more buyers than sellers, at prices noted above. The following are the receipts at, and the exports from, New-York, of Petroleum, for the week and since Jan. 1:

	For the week.	Since Jan 1.	Same time '63.
Receipts of Petroleum, bbls.	19,437	401,183	410,864
Exports of Petroleum, bbls.	20,880	244,056	300,643
Exports of Petroleum from Philadelphia since Jan 1		111,652	103,431

New-Bedford Market—*Week ending Aug. 8.* The market for Sperm is extremely dull, and without transactions. In Whale there has been a sale of 300 bbls. South Sea, at $1 50 ⅌ gallon. In Boston, we notice sales of 250 bbls. Sperm for export, at $2 25 ⅌ gallon. In New-York, sales of 100 bbls. Whale at $1 50, 200 bbls. do. at $1 53, and 100 bbls. do. at $1 54 ⅌ gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bls. sp.	Bls. wh.	Lbs. bone.
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 8, 1864	42,005	51,366	667,750
Same time last year	43,995	42,370	318,850

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, last week, 65,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 5,300 pieces, 52x52, private terms; 12,500 pieces, 56x60, 30c.; 2,000 pieces, 56x60, 30½c.; 7,500 pieces, 60x64, 32c.; 16,200 pieces, 60x64, 33c.; 2,000 pieces, 64x64, 32½c., light, early in the week; 12,500 pieces, 64x64, 33c.; 7,000 pieces, 64x64, 34c. ⅌ yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been freely offered and has been in less demand to-day at reduced prices. Sales since our last 4,600 bbls. at $37@$37 75 for New Mess; $35@$35 50 for Old Mess; $36 for Prime Mess, and $33 50@$34 for Prime ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand at 16½c.@17½c. for Hams; 22c.@24c. for bagged do., and 14c.@15c. for Shoulders ⅌ ℔.; sales of 260 packages. Bacon continues inactive and unsettled. Lard has been in fair demand at less buoyant rates; sales since our last 3,400 tcs. and bbls. at 21c.@22½c. ⅌ ℔. Beef is in moderate request at $23@$28 for Extra Mess; $17@$22 50 for Plain Mess; $15@$18 for Country Mess ⅌ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Prime Mess at $32 34@$34 50; India Mess, $42@$43 ⅌ tierce; sales, 250 tierces. Beef Hams at $26@$29 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in demand at 40c.@47c. for poor to prime, and 48c.@50c. for choice to fancy State, and 38c.@45c. for Western, ⅌ ℔. Cheese is in less request at 17c.@25c. ⅌ ℔.

RICE—East India in demand, chiefly at $14@$15 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Is inactive at previous quotations.

SEEDS—Are held firmly, but are quiet.

SUGARS—Have been in limited request at uniform prices. Sales since our last 265 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 20c.@22c., and 160 boxes Havana at 20c.@21c. ⅌ ℔. Refined Sugars are in less demand at 22c.@28½c. ⅌ ℔.

TOBACCO—The demand is good, but the high asking prices check transactions. Sales 243 hhds., at 20c.@52½c.

TALLOW—Sales 95,000 ℔s. inferior to choice, at 18½c.@19½c. ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—Are in demand, and quite firm.

WHISKY—Sales 1,650 bbls., at $1 73@$1 74½ ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements include 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 9d., to fill up; 30,000 bushels Wheat, at 7¼d.@7½d.; 160 tons Oil Cake, 120 bales Hair and 100 bales Hemp, at 20s.; 60 casks Sperm Oil and 200 bales Gunny Cloth, at 25s.; also, by steamer, 100 bales Cotton, at ⅜d.; 7,000 bushels Wheat at 9¾d.; 800 boxes Bacon at 32s. 6d., and 1,000 boxes Cheese at 50s. For London, 4,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d.; 14,000 bushels Wheat at 7d.; and (reported) by steamer, 7,000 bushels Wheat at 9¾d. For Glasgow, 10 tons Oil Cake at 27s. 6d.; 50 bales Hair at 35s. For Antwerp, 200 bbls. Pork at 4s.; 1,000 bbls. Petroleum at 6s.@6s. 3d.; 20 hhds. Tobacco at 35s.; 50 tons Heavy Goods at 25s.@27s. 6d. For Bremen, 200 hhds. Tobacco at 30s.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—Thursday, August 4, 1864, Two o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

A quorum not answering to their names at roll-call, the Board was declared adjourned until Monday, eighth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JAS. M. SWEENY, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—Monday, August 8, 1864, Two o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Webster, Heffernan, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joyce—19.

The minutes of the meetings held July twenty-eighth and August first were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts be built in Forty-sixth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Repper.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Ignatz Schelers to keep a paper stand on the southwest corner of Avenue D and Second-street, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Nelson Sammis to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, number one hundred and sixty-two Grand-street, corner of Centre, to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to William Williams, to erect a tent in the Park for recruiting purposes, the same to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Brandon—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed, to pay the families of the men serving in the New-York City Militia Regiments for one hundred days, under the last call of the President, from the Volunteer Family Aid Fund, the same amount of relief, under the same rules and regulations, as is now being paid to the New-York City Volunteer Regiments.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to erect a temporary location for the use of Hook and Ladder Company number Two, on the lot formerly used by said Company.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of Treasury balance to August six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with draft of ordinance making additional appropriations for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

Which was received and laid over.

INVITATION.

An invitation was received from the Plumbers' Protective Society to attend excursion to Biddle's Grove on August eleventh.

Which was accepted.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of petition of laborers under Croton Board for increase of pay, with resolution that the pay of the laborers in the Croton Aqueduct Department be fixed at the rate of two dollars, and fifty cents per day, the same to take effect from the passage of this resolution.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of petition of Board of Commissioners of Appeals New-York Fire Department to have David Theal paid for services to said Commission, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of David Theal for the sum of three hundred dollars, being for services rendered as Acting-Messenger to the Appeal Commissioners of the New-York Fire Department, and charge to any unexpended appropriation.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Repper moved that the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that permission be given to John P. Acker to erect sheds on the bulkhead and pier between Watts and Hoboken streets, the work to be done entirely at his own cost and expense, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was carried.

Councilman Brandon moved that said resolution be recommitted to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Which was carried.

Councilman Repper moved that the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to rebuild and widen the pier at the foot of Laight-street.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Councilman Joyce moved that the Committee on National Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Joel W. Mason for the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars, amount paid by him for music furnished the Sixth Regiment, National Guard, on the occasion of the reception of the naval officers.

Which was lost.

Councilman Keenan moved that said vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

The motion to discharge the committee was then carried and the paper was laid over.

RESOLUTION RESUMED.

By Councilman Heffernan—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals, forthwith, to build a new truck for the use of Marion Hook and Ladder Company number Thirteen, the present truck being entirely worn out by service.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

REPORTS.

Report of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of erecting a temporary tower in Twenty-second-street, between First and Second avenues, and placing the bell now on Gouverneur-street Market upon the said temporary tower.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Belgian Pavement, with resolution.

Resolved, That Avenue B, from Houston to Fourteenth-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, one-half at the expense of the property owners and one-half at the expense of the City.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, for the construction of a receiving-basin and culvert on the northeast corner of Second-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

An ordinance entitled "An ordinance to provide for the continuance of the aid heretofore granted to the families of Volunteer Soldiers from the City of New-York, serving in the Armies of the Union."

Councilman Brice, by unanimous consent, moved that said ordinance be concurred in at this time.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Healy, Keenan, Riley, Hayes, Webster, Heffernan, Repper, Koster, Houghtalin, Haviland, McGrath, Jaques, Schaefer, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald and Joyce—19.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of the resignation of Justin D. White as a Commissioner of Deeds, with resolution that Edgar Williams be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds for the City and County of New-York, in place of Justin D. White, resigned.

(By Board of Aldermen, resignation accepted and resolution adopted.)

Which was carried.

The paper was then concurred in.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned to Thursday next, the eleventh instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JAS. M. SWEENY, Clerk.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Scotia	Aug. 10	New-York	Liverpool
City of Cork	Aug. 11	New-York	Liverpool
Bremen	Aug. 13	New-York	Southampton
Virginia	Aug. 13	New-York	Liverpool
City of Manchester	Aug. 13	New-York	Liverpool
Iowa	Aug. 13	New-York	Liverpool
Africa	Aug. 17	Boston	Liverpool
Washington	Aug. 17	New-York	Havre
Olympus	Aug. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Saxonia	Aug. 20	New-York	Southampton
City of London	Aug. 20	New-York	Liverpool
Persia	Aug. 24	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Aug. 27	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	Aug. [illegible]	New-York	Southampton
Asia	Aug. 31	Boston	Liverpool
Kedar	Aug. 31	New-York	Liverpool
Teutonia	Sept. 3	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	Sept. 6	New-York	Liverpool
China	Sept. 7	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept. 10	New-York	Liverpool
America	Sept. 10	New-York	Southampton
Lafayette	Sept. 14	New-York	Havre
New-York	Sept. 24	New-York	Southampton
Bremen	Oct. 8	New-York	Southampton
Hansa	Oct. 22	New-York	Southampton

FROM EUROPE.

Sidon	July 26	Liverpool	New-York
Persia	July 30	Liverpool	New-York
Erin	Aug. 2	Liverpool	New-York
City of Baltimore	Aug. 3	Liverpool	New-York
City of Limerick	Aug. 6	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	Aug. 6	Liverpool	Boston
Kedar	Aug. 9	Liverpool	New-York
China	Aug. 13	Liverpool	New-York
Pennsylvania	Aug. 16	Liverpool	New-York
America	Aug. 17	Southampton	New-York
Europa	Aug. 20	Liverpool	Boston
Scotia	Aug. 27	Liverpool	New-York
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York
Arabia	Sept. 3	Liverpool	Boston
Persia	Sept. 10	Liverpool	New-York
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York
America	Oct. 12	Southampton	New-York
New-York	Oct. 26	Southampton	New-York
Bremen	Nov. 9	Southampton	New-York
Hansa	Nov. 23	Southampton	New-York

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Roanoke	Aug. 9	New-York	Havana
Yazoo	Aug. 10	New-York	New-Orleans
Liberty	Aug. 10	New-York	Havana
Ariel	Aug. 17	New-York	New-Orleans
Evening Star	Aug. 20	New-York	New-Orleans

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Scotia* will close on Wednesday at 9:30 A. M.

The mails for Europe by the *Dane*, via Quebec, will close on Thursday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *City of London*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Bremen and the German States, by the *Bremen*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana and New-Oleans.

The mails for Havana, by the *Liberty*, will close on Wednesday, (to-day,) at 2 P. M.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Yazoo*, will close on Wednesday, (to-day,) at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for Nassau, by the *Corsica*, wil close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For the South Pacific.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Ocean Queen*, will close on Satuay, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington Territory and the Sandwich Islands, will be made up daily (Sundays excepted,) closing at 5:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

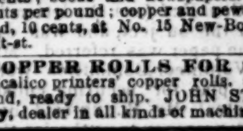
SUNDAY MAILS—On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

DEAR EDWARD: I AM VERY ANXIOUS to see you. Do write to me. PADRE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.



WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS—white rags, 10 cents per pound; colors and woolens, 3 cents; books and newspapers, 8 cents; old brass, 24 cents per pound; copper and pewter, 3? cents per pound, lead, 10 cents, at No. 15 New-Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

COPPER ROLLS FOR SALE—FIFTY-TWO calico printers' copper rolls, average 80 pounds, on hand, ready to ship. JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway, dealer in all kinds of machinery.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1849.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheaper than elsewhere. G. W. SNEDEN, 263 Bowery, bet. Stanton and Houston sts. Examine our large, extensive stock before the prices are again advanced. Furniture in suites.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
Cavalry Bureau, Office of Asst. Quartermaster, No. 18 State-st., New-York, July 27, 1864.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING, Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

Quartermaster's Office, New-York, April 16, 1864.
ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT PAIR OF BAY carriage horses, young, sound and kind in all harness; also, a coach, rockaway, wagon, harnesses, blankets, &c. Can be seen at the residence of the late Mrs. ISABELLA WEYMAN, Bloomingdale Road and 92d-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION
Extract teeth absolutely without pain. Dr. Colton, the originator administering the gas in person, giving pleasure in place of pain. Office No. 22 Bond-st.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., No. 238 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE PATENT RIGHTS for Baker & Heath's refrigerator; this refrigerator is an acknowledged improvement over every other in existence; price $8,000; will pay ninety per cent. profit. SNYDER & WALTER, No. 223 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A MILK DEPOT, ROUTES, WAGON, one stock, &c., in Brooklyn, doing a good business and yielding a fair profit; everything connected with the establishment is in the best condition. For particulars, address T. P. B., Box No. 206 New-York Post-office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c., at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIME; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS: MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—EAST LYNN.

WALLACK'S—IRISH EMIGRANT—HANDY ANDY.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year... $3 00 | Five copies 1 year..$12 00
Two copies 1 year... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year.. 22 50

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year... $2 00 | Five copies 1 year..$8 00
Two copies 1 year... 3 50 | Ten copies 1 year..15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Single copies 3 cents. | Sample copies free.
To Clergymen.—WEEKLY, $1 25; SEMI-WEEKLY, $2 25.

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents.

To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

No later intelligence than that published yesterday morning was received, up to the hour of going to press, from the scene of Admiral FARRAGUT'S daring and successful initial operations against Mobile; but the utmost confidence is felt by the military authorities that the hero of New-Orleans will capture the rebel city within a short time. Confidence is expressed that the report of the sinking of the *Tecumseh* will prove to be unfounded, as it is believed that there were no guns in the rebel forts capable of penetrating her armor.

The invasion of Maryland seems to be at an end. The grand whipping inflicted upon MCCAUSLAND and JOHNSON by Gen. AVERILL at Moorefield, had the effect to send the fugitives in every direction. MCCAUSLAND himself barely escaped by flying to the mountains, and the loss of artillery and trains is one that can hardly be repaired by the rebels.

There is an invasion scare at Buffalo, the Provost-Marshal of that city having received intimation that Southern refugees in Canada had organized an expedition for the destruction of the cities on the northern shore of Lake Erie. Proper measures have been taken to guard against an attack.

The letters from our special correspondent, which we publish this morning, give full details of the great battle of July 28, and graphic accounts of the general situation of affairs about Atlanta.

We are informed from Fortress Monroe that Gen. GRANT has returned from Washington to the front.

It is understood that the Court are to report their opinion whether any officer or officers are answerable for the result of the assault, and if so, to name them.

The detail of officers for the Court of Inquiry, to assemble in front of Petersburgh to report upon the facts attending the assault of July 30 upon the rebel works, is said to be as follows:

Major-Gen. W. S. HANCOCK, United States Volunteers.
Brig.-Gen. R. B. AYRES, United States Volunteers.
Brig. Gen. N. H. MILES, United States Volunteers.
Col. E. SCHRIVER, Inspector-General and Judge Advocate.

GENERAL NEWS.

The United States transport *Fulton*, from Port Royal, S. C., arrived here yesterday, bringing fifty-five Union prisoners released from Charleston.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. A copy of the Governor's letter to the Mayor in regard to the enrollment elicited a rambling discussion. Mr ELY proposed to have the Volunteer Committee inspect the lists. This was voted down, and on Mr. BLUNT explaining that he had communicated with Gen. FRY (see the letter in another column) upon the subject, and was expecting an answer, the paper was referred. Mr. LITTLE asked if the Volunteer Committee were prepared to report a plan for securing enlistments in the rebel States. Mr. BLUNT said they were not. Mr. LITTLE proposed to authorize the committee to send agents South. It was disputed that agents could be found to go. Mr. BLUNT said that agents for the work were abundant, and many of them were good and respectable men. He then presented a resolution directing the Volunteer Committee to send out seventeen agents, and specifying that each three years' recruit should receive $270 as a volunteer, or $285 as a substitute, and a proportional amount for a less term of service, and that $50 be allowed agents for each recruit, the recruits to be brought on and enlisted here, and if they chose to do so, to be allowed to pay the agent the cost of transportation out of the bounty. Mr. ELY offered a substitute adverse to, the enlistment of negroes. Both the original resolution and the substitute were lost by a tie vote of 5—a strictly party vote. A subsequent revival of the subject had the same ending. A resolution was adopted, directing the Committee on Annual Taxes to hand over the assessment books and papers to the Tax Commissioners, without specifying names—a mere formality, the books being already in possession of the new commissioners. The board adjourned to the 23d inst., at 3 P. M.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says that the militia of that city were called out on Friday last, in consequence of the threatening aspect of the situation in the vicinity of Cumberland and New-Creek. It adds: "We are not at liberty to publish all the private news coming to us in relation to the situation around New-Creek and Cumberland. We may say in general terms that operations in the vicinities of those places are progressing promisingly. We expect to hear still further good news to-day. Gen. KELLEY has foiled the rebels in their programme so far, and we think that with the co-operation he is now receiving, a tolerably decisive blow will be struck. The engagement near New-Creek, recorded in his dispatches to Gov. BOREMAN, was a stubborn fight, in which the enemy were worsted and driven off. All praise to the gallant men who so bravely did their duty. The rebels retired toward Moorefield. They will probably not be allowed to tarry long in that neighborhood. The Baltimore road is intact between this and Cumberland, and so are the telegraph wires. The train will go out this morning at six o'clock, and hereafter at that hour, thus making a connection at Grafton for the Northwestern Road."

A collision occurred on Monday evening, not far from the other side of the Relay House, between the 5 o'clock train from Washington and a train from Baltimore, by which thirty persons are reported killed and wounded. Among the killed are two baggagemasters, but no names of the killed or wounded have yet been ascertained, and no information regarding the cause of the accident has been received.

By a late arrival from Helena, the Memphis *Argus* learns that a force of about 1,500 rebels, under WALKER or DOBBINS, made a dash on some plantations a short distance below that place, recently, destroying several dwellings, and carrying off some negroes and mules. Troops were at once dispatched from Helena in pursuit, and the rebels have by this time, doubtless, paid dear for their whistle.

The Mayor of Wyandotte, Kansas, has offered a reward of $500 for the arrest of O. TALCOTT, the murderer of SAMUEL HALLETT. In addition to this, two brothers of the deceased offer $1,000. TALCOTT is about 40 years old, and has a family at Odin, Ill.

The iron-clad steamship *New Ironsides* was taken off the dock at the Philadelphia Navy-yard on Monday, her repairs being nearly completed. She is expected to be ready for sea in about two weeks.

WM. F. BLODGETT, on behalf of the Committee on Arms and Trophies, of the late Metropolitan Fair, yesterday presented Police Inspector JAMES LEONARD with a very beautiful Colt's revolver, pearl-handled and inlaid with gold and silver, and bearing an appropriate inscription.

Gold was 3@4 ₱ cent. lower yesterday than on Monday. There was a large demand for United States Stocks, and a free supply of Bills on Europe, drawn against these Stocks and the shipments of Domestic Produce. The Railway speculation about the same as Monday.

Breadstuffs and Provisions were generally depressed and cheaper yesterday, in view of the fall in gold and sterling exchange. Cotton and Whisky were quoted firmer, but were not remarkably active. Transactions in most other articles were restricted and prices irregular. The freight engagements were moderate and rates steady.

The Live Stock market is supplied with 26,583 animals, including 4,466 cattle, 134 milch cows, 2,704 calves, 16,359 sheep and lambs, 3,920 swine. Our receipts of cattle as compared with last week, show a falling off of over 1,100 head. The market, however, has been supplied up to the demand, the total footings, including 600 sold at Bergen, and those sold direct to butchers, amounting to above 4,400 The cattle offered at present in this market are so much inferior in quality to those of a month or two ago, that numbers do not furnish an adequate view of the real supply, a good number of cattle being sold on about 4 cwt. @5 ½ cwt. net. The market has shown a wide variation in price, extending from about 6c.@18c. Our top figure last week was 18c., but reports show a larger number of sales at this price the present week, indicating a better condition of the market on the best grades. Over estimates of weight may bring prime beeves ½c. higher than our quotation. Good bullocks have sold at 16c.@17½c. On the lower grades of cattle we notice about the prices quoted last week. Sheep have arrived a little more freely, and a slight improvement is noticed in the best quality sheep, while poor lots remain about the same; prices rating at 7c.@7½c. for good lots; lambs 10c @10½c.; extra, 11c. The receipts of swine are very light. Prime corn fed are reported at 12c.@12½c.; medium 11½c.@12c; light and fat, 12½c.@11½c.; still-fed, 11½c.@11½c., live weight.

The Presidential Election.

The Democrats everywhere are very confident of victory in the pending Presidential canvas. Their exultation may be premature, but it is sincere. They evidently believe they are going to win. And they base their expectations of success mainly, if not entirely, on the dissensions which prevail in the Union ranks. They point to the fact that whole classes of professed Union men feel under no obligation to support the Union ticket. One denounces Mr. LINCOLN because he did not abolish Slavery soon enough,—another because he assumed to touch it at all. One refuses to vote for him because he keeps Mr. BLAIR in the Cabinet,—another because he keeps somebody or anybody else. FREMONT runs against him because he disregards the Constitution, and WENDELL PHILLIPS speaks against him because he recognizes that instrument at all. Some censure his lenient method of treating the people of the Southern States,—others his babarous and inhuman mode of carrying on the war. One set of politicians vilify him for not admitting the Southern States at once into the Union, and WADE and DAVIS, with equal malignity, brand him as a usurper for proposing to admit them at all. Every unsuccessful applicant for office,—every volunteer adviser whose counsels have been rejected,—every wiseacre who fancies he was created to conduct the Government, and who finds Mr. LINCOLN indisposed to accept his dictation,—the whole of that countless brood of political seers who knew from the beginning how "this thing" was coming out, and who found the President incredibly and idiotically deaf to their warnings and their threats,—are all now combined to vindicate their prescience and gratify their resentments by voting against him. And upon this concurrence of disappointed and underrated malignants, the Democrats base their hopes of a party success.

It may be that they are right. Possibly such a combination of selfishness and reckless passion may override the settled judgment and patriotism of the people. It would not be the first time in the history of Republics that private passion has proved too strong for devotion to the public good. It is by no means impossible that the people of this country may be betrayed by these base and selfish intrigues into putting power into hands which will use it for the division and destruction of the country.

We wish now merely to remind those who profess to be Union men that, if this catastrophe should happen, *they alone will be responsible for the result.* It will be due wholly and exclusively to their dissensions; to their paltry, personal bickerings; to their miserable, petty jealousies; to their intolerance of difference on minor points, and to the determination, cherished by many among them, to secure for their own personal views predominance in the public councils, at whatever sacrifice of the public good. If they see fit to persist in the indulgence of these selfish aspirations, they may possibly, by a combination of their forces, point to the ruin of their country as the monument of their victory.

The Democrats are quite right, in view of this state of things, to exult in the prospect of an easy triumph. They have good ground, in these dissensions among Union men, for exulting over their coming defeat. They do well, moreover, to take time by the forelock in these exultations, and to boast of victories which they *expect* to win; for it is possible that they may not win them after all. It is not wholly impossible that before the election comes round, Union men may see the folly of subjecting themselves to the rule of a common foe because each cannot establish his personal sway over all his associates. And our Democratic neighbors must excuse us for hinting, furthermore, that it is not yet quite certain that *their* harmony, after the Chicago Convention, will be any greater than that of the Union men seems to them at the present moment.

The Quota of New-York—The Draft and Recruiting in the Rebel States.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday came to the conclusion, by a formal vote, not to send agents to the rebel States for the purpose of recruiting among the accessible colored population. The decision is one supported by various valid reasons, without requiring a recourse to be had to imputations on the fighting qualities of the negro. The disaster suffered by the Ninth Army Corps on the morning of Saturday, the 30th ult., is not a pertinent argument against the policy of employing black troops—not more pertinent, at least, than the accidental success of the colored division would have been a sound argument on the other side. The majority of the Supervisors seem to think otherwise; or rather, instead of taking the simple ground that negroes are not to be had in numbers sufficient, to make up more than the merest fraction of the call for reinforcements, they choose to make a party vote of it. This is unwise, to say the least. It should be sufficient, surely, for those who have the responsibility of dealing with this question, to know that dependence upon negro recruits, even in the matter of filling up the enrollment lists, would prove a delusion. Now, the simple fact is that our armies have not yet got at more than the scum of the black fighting material of the South. And, even were that material within the reach of recruiting officers—what proportion of it could be turned to account before the 5th of September?

The truth is, a needless waste of time has been indulged in. There is no reason why active recruiting should not have gone on all Summer. Until the law was passed needlessly repealing the commutation clause, bounties of $300 would have secured more men in a day than can now be had for double the amount in a month. And what is the consequence? Our quota will not only *not* be filled in anticipation of the draft, but there barely remains even time to revise the enrollment, which promises to do a positive injustice to the City of New-York. Let those who doubt this turn to the communication which we publish this morning from the Chairman of the County Volunteer Committee, addressed to the Provost-Marshal-General. Under the call of Oct. 7, 1863, for five hundred thousand men, the quota of New-York was barely sixteen thousand. Under the present call for five hundred thousand, the quota of New-York rises to twenty-three thousand three hundred and seventy—a full third more than it was nine months ago. What movement of the population justifies this astounding difference? During the interval we have sent over thirty thousand to the war. And to the extent of fully half that number, our population liable to the draft must have decreased.

The enrollment in this City just made takes in 138,612 persons, which is about one in five and three-quarters of the entire number of inhabitants, including a floating population of probably two hundred thousand. Out of this enrollment it is calculated—and we have no doubt reasonably so—that 23,140 conscripts can be had. But a draft of that magnitude takes within the merest fraction of the number required to fill the last two calls for 500,000 and 200,000 respectively. That is, we are asked to give as many men now on a call of 500,000, as we have heretofore given on calls for 700,000—and all this within a period which can have added nothing to the fighting population of the City, but the very reverse.

Nor does the injustice diminish in a comparison of New-York with other communities. The average quota of the Congressional Districts of New-York and Brooklyn is 3,867 each; the average quota of the Massachusetts Congressional Districts is 2,167. And taking as a basis of comparison the ten Congressional Districts of Massachusetts and the first ten districts of this State, the call here becomes excessive to the tune of 14,284 men. It implies no unwillingness on the part of our citizens to respond to every reasonable military requirement that we should object to permitting the officers charged with the conscription to do us injustice. What is demanded here, is that New-York, which has already supplied 75,000 three-years' men for the army and navy of the United States, which has given over seven millions in bounties for volunteers, and nearly eleven millions more in voluntary contributions to the national cause, should have her just quota assigned, so that there be no excuse left for the disloyal to complain; so that the generous spirit in which our citizens have given their time and their means to the public service, shall not be quenched: and so that, when the draft does come, it shall bear alike upon every section of the community.

The Banishment of Disloyal Citizens.

The telegraph this morning informs us that a number of disloyal citizens of Columbus and Paducah, Ky., with their families, have arrived at Cairo on their way to Canada, having been banished by order of Gen. PAYNE.

A similar order was applied to certain disloyal citizens of Maryland the other day, by order of Gen. HUNTER, but was very promptly countermanded by the President. It seems to take a class of military officers a long time to comprehend that it is their business not to establish a complicated line of policy in dealing with rebels, but to get at them and thrash them, such of them, at least, as have arms in their hands. If there is a class—as no doubt there is, and a very large class—in the Border States, that cannot be dealt with as open enemies, they can, at least, be put under restraints which will prevent them from doing serious mischief. To banish them either to Dixie or to Canada does *not* prevent their doing mischief. On the contrary, it gives many of them an opportunity for doing vastly more harm to the national cause than the worst of them could do at home. Banishment, even as a military punishment, resolves itself practically into a confession by those that employ it; that the persons subjected to it are not citizens, but *aliens*. Foreigners who become nuisances—without committing any positive breach of public law—may be ordered to leave the country. It is a wholesome right which every civilized State reserves to itself. But the citizens of this Republic can only be so treated by accepting the very doctrine that DAVIS and his minions proclaim—that the United States no longer constitute *one*, but *two* countries.

Gen. PAYNE'S order of banishment, whether he sees it or not, takes that complexion. He may have a troublesome set to deal with. But a General fertile in expedients would find the means of thoroughly punishing them at home, instead of sending them abroad in the character of martyrs. Every one of them becomes a "victim" of military oppression among those they take refuge with. They add to the common howl which the rebels and rebel sympathizers abroad are eager to have sounded louder every day.

It is not, we presume, too late for the Executive to issue his countermanding order in this instance, as he did in Gen. HUNTER'S case. It is the most impolitic thing that can well be conceived to give these border thieves the consideration of ordering them into banishment, and military officers who do not understand this lesson should be taught it.

Public Service and the Public Weal.

A correspondent, whose letter we published on Monday, commenting on what we recently said as to the unwillingness of our wealthy men to take office in the public service, ascribes much of this reluctance to the fact that those who might be disposed to do so, would find themselves so surrounded by persons so inferior in character and standing as to make their situation intolerable. In other words, that there is not much hope of getting a very large number of public offices filled by respectable men until *all* can be filled by them at the same time—a consummation which, we need hardly say, we are not likely to witness. There must be a beginning. Some one of those who have made large fortunes, and have their time at their own disposal, must set the example of answering any call the country may make on them, before we shall ever see the practice become general. A wholesale rush of millionaires into the public service is not, in the nature of things, to be looked for all at once. The class has been too long excluded from it, and has lost the habits and ambition of office too thoroughly for it to be possible to recall them to the old paths in a day or even in a year. But this, so far from rendering it more excusable for those to whom a direct and personal appeal is made to do a given duty, to refuse to answer it, renders it really less so. If it were the fashion for rich men to devote their time to the service of the State, there would not be half as much merit in any one doing it, or half as much necessity for doing it as now. If a rich and honorable man takes office now, he is doubtless likely to find himself in the company of a very unsavory set, but this is part of the burden he is called on to bear. We should like to know, to recur to the contrast we drew in our former article on this subject, whether the young men who enter the army in thousands, always find their company select, or their associations agreeable; whether the camp is not, in a vast number of cases, an odious and repulsive change from refined and happy homes. When they set out to march and fight, and it may be live and die, in the society of Tom, Dick and Harry, of men of all grades, conditions and characters, it is certainly not asking too much of their well-to-do relatives, whose age or money, or lack of martial enthusiasm, saves them from the hardships and perils of the field, to call on them to take charge of the Government offices at home, or sit in the Legislature, even at the risk of finding themselves now and then cheek by jowl with a hack, or adventurer, or jobber, to whom politics, like shoe or soap vending, is a trade, and nothing more.

There is one other thing which our rich men might do, by which, even if they will not serve the State in person, they would deserve well of it, and that is training their sons to serve it. That men who have money enough to leave their sons, to enable them to live without work, should, in a democratic country, of all others, never think of educating them for the public service, is one of the strangest facts of our time; and yet a fact it is. The notion of training a young man who will not be under the necessity of earning his living, in the art of government, never seems in America to enter the head of a rich father. Capital has been accumulated so rapidly in this country within the last fifty years, that we have now at the North a large and increasing wealthy class, whose children are not under the necessity of making their fortunes. If either our social or political condition were healthy, it is these children who would fill our legislative and government offices. The ambition of boys of this class would be all political. They would be trained not only in the art of influencing popular bodies with tongue and pen, but in the art of government, in political economy, jurisprudence, in history, in ethics, and in every other branch of knowledge necessary to a statesman. As it is, they generally dissipate their patrimony in horse-racing, in dinners at home, or else in lounging about European capitals, as characterless and objectless a set of youths as is to be found anywhere out of Rome. If their fathers determine to save them from the snares of idleness, the only mode of doing so that ever seems to occur to them is "putting them into business," and unless there are special connections or predelictions in the way, the business which seems to have most fascinations for anxious parents of this kind is the "dry goods business." It would really seem as if the American people could never have enough "dry goods." Half the men in the country seem to look on the importation of shawls and petticoats for American women as one of the noblest objects to which human talent and industry can be directed. Half the youth pant for a good dry goods business, and many a father, who has a million to leave his son at his death, thinks he has done nobly by the youth when, after giving him a meagre education at a slip-slop school, he plants him, with $100,000, in a flourishing dry goods firm, and leaves him to divide time between a fast horse and cottons and flannels.

Now, we think the business of importing and distributing dry goods, and, in fact, every other kind of goods for this nation, may be safely left to those who have either their fortunes to make, or who have been bred to the work. The young gentlemen, whose fathers have accumulated that they may spend, are born for other uses, and it is their duty to devote themselves to other work. They have the time and means, which others have not, to give themselves the nice and careful training which is needed to make any man a successful legislator. They owe themselves to the country. Politics is emphatically their business; they ought to devote themselves to it. Nor is this obligation rendered one whit less stringent by the probability that, for some time to come, they would find themselves in a minority in the national service. They would not be very long in acquiring their legitimate influence, if not on the backs and adventurers around them, at least on the public out of doors. Any body of men, however small, that was thoroughly familiar with the theory as well as the practice of government, and that had made a special study of all the great social and political problems, and that stood firmly together, and was notoriously above self-seeking or peculation, would soon make itself a power in the country. The time has not yet come when the American people is insensible to the claims on its confidence and attention, of worth, and wealth, and education, and training. Our legislative bodies are what they are, not because the people desire nothing better, but because nothing better can be made out of the materials that now offer.

The Rebel Ideas of Peace.

The Opposition press insist that the rebels are willing to treat for peace, and denounce the President for repelling their attempts to do so. The rebel press are evidently doing what little they can to strengthen their Northern allies in urging this pretence. The *Daily News*, which is the organ of the Peace Democracy in this State, quotes an article from the Richmond *Sentinel*, which it designates the "organ of Mr. DAVIS," and, therefore, a representative of the "sentiment and policy of the Confederate Administration," to prove that the South is quite willing to negotiate, and that, too, on terms which the Government and people of the United States ought to consider satisfactory. The *News* quotes the following paragraph as quite conclusive on that point:

"We of the South consider independence as the great and first object of the war, and that separation is essential to independence; yet we shall be willing to listen to what you have to say and propose on the other side.' Now, [adds the *News*,] if they are willing to listen to all that may be said and proposed, it follows that they are willing to negotiate without asserting their separate nationality as a foregone conclusion. But the *Sentinel* says further: 'You may offer us something that will secure our equal rights *within the Union*. We don't say it would satisfy us, but the subject is worthy of consideration.'"

And the *News* proceeds with the following touching exhortation:

"People of the North! If you are reasoning and reasonable beings; if you are *not sticks and stones*, or the abject slaves either of your own passions or of the prejudices of your tyrants, will you turn your backs upon such an invitation? Will you see the palpable falsehood branded on the brows of your misrulers, and permit them, nevertheless, to use that falsehood as a plea for their refusal to negotiate? The *South has said all that, as brave men, as free men*, as men impressed with a consciousness of what is due to self-respect, *they can say*, to induce you to put away the sword and enter with them into a solemn appeal to reason."

This is very pathetic, doubtless. But why does not the *News* also draw attention to the tempting nature of the terms which this rebel organ is willing to accept as the basis of peace:—why does it not quote this from the *Sentinel*:

"Let Peace Commissioners be appointed by either section, and, invested with plenary powers of negotiation, meet on neutral territory, and discuss the terms of peace. * * You may offer us something that will secure our equal rights within the Union; you may propose to give *the slaveholding and free States equality of votes in Congress and in the election of President*; and partly to effect this, *you may throw all New-England into one State, or give her to England—or, if England won't have her, let her secede.* Now, this would be a tempting bait. We don't say it would satisfy us; but the subject is worthy of consideration. This war was brought about by New-England and New-Englanders, and who knows but that the balance of the States might live in peace and harmony if she were out of the way."

This will do for a beginning. The *News* apparently does not see that the *Sentinel* is merely dealing in a little bit of *badinage*—that is, is simply poking fun at the *News* and other Democratic journals silly enough to imagine for a moment that the rebels intend to treat for peace on any other basis than that of independence. When their armies are destroyed, then they will treat for peace—and not before.

Semmes.

There has just been published in England an account of *The Cruise of the Alabama and the Sumter, from the Private Journals and Other Papers of Commander R. Semmes, C. S. N.*, from which we collate the following precious biographical sketch:

On the 14th day of February, 1861, Capt. SEMMES, a native of Maryland, a Commander in the Navy of the United States, and member of the Lighthouse Board, being at his residence in Washington, received the following telegram from Montgomery:

SIR: On behalf of the Committee on Naval Affairs, I beg leave to request that you will repair to this place at your earliest convenience.
Your obedient servant,
C. M. CONRAD, Chairman.

He had previously, in a letter to ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, expressed his willingness to fight for the South, but added, "I should be unwilling, unless invited, to appear to thrust myself upon the new Government until my own State has moved." All this time he was an officer of the United States Navy, bound by the solemn *sacramentum* of the military oath. He had not even the poor pretext set up by other traitors, that the primary allegiance of a citizen is to his State; that he must follow her orders. He was not a citizen of a State which had seceded, or which has since seceded. In becoming a traitor he violated not only his military oath, and his oath as a citizen of the United States, but also his oath of allegiance to his own State. He replied to the invitation of Mr. CONRAD, that he would attend upon the committee immediately. Then, and not till then, after he had formally engaged in the service of the enemy, he resigned his commission, and telegraphed to Montgomery "that he was a free man to serve his struggling country."

He was then deputed by JEFFERSON DAVIS to "return to the Northern States and make large purchases and contracts for machinery and munitions, or for the manufacture of arms and munitions of war; and to obtain cannon and musket powder, the latter of the coarsest grain, and to engage with a certain proprietor of powder-mills for the embarkment of a powder-mill at some point in the limits of our territory." He was also informed that at the Arsenal at Washington he would find an artificer named WAGNER, who had brought the cap-making machine to a high degree of efficiency, and who might be induced to furnish a machine. While at the North he was informed by the Secretary of the Confederate Navy that two or more swift steamers were to be purchased at or near New-York. Whether these steamers were procured we are not informed.

All these proceedings took place before the 18th of April, for on that day he was ordered to proceed to New-Orleans and take charge of the *Sumter*. Thus, for nearly two months, SEMMES was in the North engaged in large business transactions. Those with whom he dealt must have been aware of his purposes. Is it not possible, even at this late day, to discover these men and bring them to condign punishment? No better work could be undertaken by our keenest detectives than falling upon the trace of the friends of SEMMES. One caught and the whole brood could be discovered.

Yet this man SEMMES—false to every oath, military, national and State; false to the national principle of the supremacy of the Union, and false to the Confederate principle of the supremacy of the State over the individual citizen, is the man whom a great portion of the British public delight to honor.

SECRETARY STANTON.

His Resignation Reported.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

A Cabinet meeting was held to-day, at which questions of State policy of more than ordinary interest and importance were discussed. It is confidentially stated by those who are on intimate political and social relations with different members of the Cabinet, that Secretary STANTON has resigned, and that the President has accepted his resignation. It is not, however, positively known that such is fact.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

ANXIOUS TO HEAR FROM FARRAGUT.

The official report of Admiral FARRAGUT, as well as the press accounts of his success in Mobile Bay, is looked for here with *the utmost anxiety*. The statement positively made by Gen. D. H. MAHER, that the monitor *Tecumseh* was sunk by Fort Morgan, is discredited at the Navy Department, but this on no other ground than because the official mind does not believe the guns of Fort Morgan capable of sinking a monitor. But even those who indulge this faith must grant that the *Tecumseh*, which drew more water than any other vessel in the fleet, might have grounded, in which condition her destruction would be a very easy matter.

The rebel ram *Tennessee*, which MAHER reports to have been sunk, was thought to be the most powerful and formidable iron-clad in the world, and her loss is a very severe blow. It is supposed the ram was *canceled* by her antagonists.

THE FAILURE BEFORE PETERSBURGH.

It is understood that Gens. MEADE and BURNSIDE severally cast the blame of the last fiasco before Petersburgh on each other. It seems that on the night before the attack, certain modifications were made by Gen. MEADE in the plan of assault, which had been agreed on with Gen. BURNSIDE. The latter claims that this gave him the notion that "Gen. MEADE" would personally be present to superintend the attack; but the result was that neither MEADE nor BURNSIDE were there, and an operation which, of all others, demands the personal presence, intelligence and inspiration of the leader of the army was left a helpless affair.

The Court of Inquiry, now in session in the case will, it is to be hoped, develop all the facts, and affix the blame where it properly belongs.

GEN. HUNTER IN WASHINGTON.

Major-Gen. DAVID HUNTER has been in Washington to-day, in consultation with the President and the Secretary of War.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

CAPTURE OF A REBEL TRAIN.

On Sunday a rebel train was seen beyond Aldie, Loudon County, Virginia. The rebels had detached some of their wagons, loaded with plunder, from the main body, and moved in an easterly direction from the mountains, and in the meantime were followed by a body of Union cavalry, who were not, however, in sufficient force to make an attack. At or near Aldie, the Union force was augmented by about 60 cavalry, under command of Capt. BEAN, who had been out on a scout. The rebel force was attacked, and some twenty-five wagons, loaded with grain, were taken. Those in charge of the train abandoned it.

ARRIVAL OF REBEL PRISONERS.

Sixty-four rebel prisoners arrived here to-day from Harper's Ferry, and were committed to the Old Capitol. They were captured at different points in Maryland, and belonged to the invading forces.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan reported at the Treasury Department to-day, amount to $288,000.

The Internal Revenue Law.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A portion of the new Internal Revenue law, under the head of Stamp Duties, reads as follows:

Bank check, draft or order for the payment of any sum of money whatsoever, drawn upon any bank, banker or trust company, or for any sum exceeding ten dollars, drawn upon any other person or persons, companies or corporations, at sight or on demand, two cents.

There appears to be a misunderstanding in regard to the meaning of this passage on the part of many, which doubtless you can enlighten. My interpretation of the matter is this, viz.: That all checks of whatever amount drawn upon any bank, banker or trust company, even if for less sums than ten dollars, must have a two cent stamp affixed, but all drafts, &c., on other parties, as per the above extract, if for less sums than ten dollars, need not have a stamp affixed. R. S. W.

Death of John Brown Francis.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, Aug. 9.

JOHN BROWN FRANCIS, for many years a leading citizen of the State, died this morning. He has been Governor, and served in both houses of Congress.

ALFRED TENNYSON.

ENOCH ARDEN, &c. By ALFRED TENNYSON, D. C. L., Poet-Laureate. 12mo. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

Such is the title, that with very questionable taste, the American publishers have substituted for that of the English edition, no doubt chosen by the poet himself—*Idyls of the Hearth*, important and valuable as conveying his own idea of the relation existing between this and his last work—*Idyls of the King*—the one bearing the same affinity to the cotemporary home-life of England that the former did to the visionary splendors and achievements of the heroic ages of Christian chivalry. Under any title, however, a new volume by TENNYSON is one of the choicest gifts that fortune has in store for the present race. Valuable in proportion to its scarcity, and certain to find an appreciating circle of readers among the generation who have risen from childhood to manhood during the period that the poet has "rained influence" on human thoughts and feelings. At the present time, too, it comes doubly welcome from its sweet suggestions of calm and meditative peace, offering a temporary respite from the cares too importunate to be more than momentarily forgotten, and from responsibilities that, although almost overwhelming, are the ennobling burden of a nation,—its dower of great thoughts and mighty deeds for the future. Poetesses and even poets we fancy as always young, but it is advantageous to the clear comprehension of a subject to look more steadily at a man and his work in their natural relation to each other. What is accepted freely or passed by as readily, when assumed to be the heedless product of young years, becomes of a deeper significance when it is the utterance of matured powers and settled convictions. It is now thirty-four years since ALFRED TENNYSON, then an undergraduate of Cambridge, just of age, and the recent winner of the Chancellor's medal, for a prize poem, made his first appeal to the public by the issue of a thin volume of "Poems, Chiefly Lyrical," which was followed, three years later, by another volume of similar appearance. No response was aroused by them; a review of mingled praise and blame, in *Blackwood's Magazine*, was the highest notice they met with; and the prophetic eye of Prof. WILSON detected merits and signs of future promise that the world scarcely acknowledged, even when pointed out with his usual eloquence and critical acumen. Nine years elapsed, when, in 1842, "Poems, by Alfred Tennyson, in two volumes," came out, including about half the contents of the former collections, most carefully elaborated and polished, with an equal amount of new matter, and first generally revealed the existence of the poet who had now passed his apprenticeship, was perfect in his mastery over the instruments of his art, and employed them either in waking to new life the dim and outworn traditions of the past, or in clothing in a visible shape the yearnings and aspirations of an age when old things are passing away before a new birth of time, whose features, yet indistinct and incoherent, are shaped and colored by the prepossessions of each observer.

The republication of TENNYSON's poems in America immediately followed, and he was as speedily naturalized among us. It is unnecessary to specify the means by which his poetical supremacy has been maintained—the succeeding paces of his victorious march. It is more important to note that now, at the ripe age of fifty-five, he puts forth another volume that, of course, challenges comparison with his preceding works. If it contains, as appears on the surface, his latest written poems, the volume deserves the hackneyed phrase of a "psychological curiosity." There is nothing in it to remind one of the "obstinate questionings of sense and inward things" that makes the perusal of *In Memoriam* an era in the mental life of young readers—nothing of the discussion of utopian theories, half smiling and half serious, that is found in "The Princess"—nothing of the storm and turbulence of "Maud," or of the frost work fancy of the "Idyls of the King." It is simply a return to the poet's earliest style and subjects, as if his muse made no long tarrying on her enforced journeys to various realms of poesy, but joyously flew back to her nest and original haven. The English Idyl, to adopt the name given to this species of poem by its creator, undoubtedly owes its existence to TENNYSON. There is no prototype to be met with for it in preceding authors, and the only productions that can be adduced as at all parallel—the "Village Tales," &c., of CRABBE—are more remarkable for differences than similarities. A comparison of the two suggests the remark of MR. CRAIK, that a characteristic of our present literature is the appearance—nay, almost the ostentation of art. The slip-shod carelessnesses and colloquial solecisms of CRABBE, however redeemed by spontaneousness and natural pathos, grate harshly on our ear, accustomed to the stately rhythm of a TENNYSON's blank verse. Metrical harmony, indeed, is one secret of his popularity. No poet has so many haunting lines and words that will not be put by from the memory, when the exquisite collocation of sounds is of itself a study and a charm often independently of their meaning. To ennoble and dignify the common life of his native land, by showing its susceptibility for the highest poetical treatment, is an object worthy of any poet's ambition, and would seem, by the "Idyls of the Hearth," to be the task to which the author dedicates himself in the full maturity of his mellowing powers. The scene of "Enoch Arden," the principal poem of the volume, is laid in one of the small fishing and trading towns that nestle under the storm-vexed cliffs of the Yorkshire or Northumbrian coast, on the German Ocean. Here two youths, grow to maturity, insensibly in love with a young maiden, Annie Lee—Enoch, an orphan sailor-lad, and Philip, the son of the well-to-do miller of the town. The girl's preference is unmistakably expressed for Enoch, who, under the incentive of affection, toils manfully and successfully until he has "purchased his own boat," and made a home for Annie, when they are married in his one-and-twentieth year. "Seven happy years of health and competence," "and mutual love and honorable toil" follow. When the decay of trade at their port, a broken limb, and the increasing charge of a family of three children, cause Enoch to decide, after much and painful deliberation, on the necessity of greater exertions in a wider field of action. He is offered a boatswain's place in a vessel bound for China, and accepts it, after selling his boat, and setting up Annie in a small trade with the proceeds, that she may support herself during his absence, All goes wrong with her while he is away, without his strong will and earnest purpose. Their third and weakliest child dies, and her business gets into confusion in her unaccustomed hands. When Philip, who had borne "a life-long hunger at his heart," reappears, and befriends in every possible way the wife and children of Enoch, with simple kindliness, hallowed by the continuance of his early love. No tidings came of Enoch for ten or twelve years, until at last Philip renews his suit to the supposed widow, and they are married, not without presentiments of evil from Annie, but which wholly disappear on the birth of a new child. Meanwhile, Enoch, on his return voyage suffered shipwreck on an island in the Indian Ocean, escaping death with only two others, who both died after a short interval, and leave him a solitary—easily sustaining life from the prodigality of nature, and yearning for his northern home under the tropical splendors of sky and forest, till European speech and aspect are almost lost. At last a ship touches at the island for water. Mingling with the crew, his "long bounden tongue was loosened," and he departs with them. He is landed, on a wintry afternoon, at the very port he sailed from. Finding no trace of wife or children at his old house, he takes refuge at a water-side tavern, and gradually hears from the hostess the story of his own imagined loss at sea—the hard ordeal of growing poverty that Anna and the children had gone through—the kindness of Philip, and the present happiness and prosperous condition of the whole family. Enoch cannot endure the thought of blighting such happiness by an unexpected apparition, as of one raised from the dead. After one long and earnest look at the mother and their children, "and all the warmth, the peace, the happiness" that surrounds them, he accepts manfully his solitary state, and working for a scanty livelihood, gradually fails, and dies a heart-broken but unrepining man, after disclosing his name to the hostess, and swearing her not to reveal it until after his death.

Such is a bare skeleton of the story that TENNYSON enriches with all the hues of poetry, employed with an exquisite art and severe adaptation of purpose that are only apparent after repeated perusals. Not a metaphor, a simile or an allusion is admitted but what grows out naturally from the hard and stern locality, the toil-worn lives, and the characters of firm and strong resolve that the northern climate nurtures. Another study in the same volume, "Northern Farmer, old style," would seem to show that the poet is carefully applying himself to the subjects furnished by the neighborhood of his own ancestral home. In this poem the broadest colloquial dialect is made use of, with happy effect, in exemplifying the mingled simplicity and shrewdness that have for a thousand years distinguished the peasantry of the north, derived in equal portion from the Saxon and the Dane. "Aylmer's Field," the other long poem of the volume, is a painful story of love and life crushed out together by the unrelenting will of a domestic tyrant, insanely proud of his wealth and far-descended name, which results in the death of his only child, the suicide of her lover, and the desolation of the two houses to which they belong. It contains passages of equal power to anything that the author has written. The remainder of the volume is occupied with minor poems. Several of them have appeared before, and are well known to readers, including the verses produced on public occasions, as the marriage of the Prince of Wales, the opening of the Industrial Exhibition, &c., which are surely among the least successful efforts of a genius that refuses to move gracefully in prescribed steps. Many new poems, over which we would willingly linger, as "Tithonus," "The Voyage," "The Islet," will be gladly welcomed. The volume concludes with what the author calls "Experiments"—attempts to clothe Teutonic English sense and verse in Romanic and Hellenic metrical arrangements, performed with no more success than has heretofore rewarded other laborers in the same thankless but attractive field.

Readers full of strong sympathetic admiration trace in TENNYSON the poet of the age, whose song reflects faithfully the movement, the intellectual tendencies, the moral conflict, and all that goes to make up the complex sum of our civilization. How much of this estimate is real and enduring time will show more correctly than any cotemporary judgment. There is a minor aspect of his poetry more easily deducible from his present volume. TENNYSON is supremely the poet of the Picturesque. His study of Nature is direct. Few writers can be tracked so little in the works of their predecessors; but his eye is never wearied of noting the changeful phases of the material world, and of bringing out the subtle analogies that connect them with the mind of man. Few great poets have possessed less of the dramatic element; he is capable of no sustained passionate flight. Human experiences and sorrows, that in great poets work form the foreground of the picture, are in him subordinated to the accessories. He has no compelling mastery over Nature, and it is often impossible to avoid he feeling that the situation and costume (so to speak) have suggested the human element of the poem, instead of growing out of it. A purpose may invariably be detected in his writings; his decorous madness has always a method; he never throws the reins on the neck of his imagination, but the true and careful artist is always there, in place of the prophet and king. "Aylmers Field," a story of wrong and suffering, will fully illustrate this, if carefully read. The scene is laid in the midland counties of England, and every sentence almost embodies in an apparently chance epithet or allusion, an exquisite rural picture proper to the locality and to that alone. We see at once

> "A sleepy land, where, under the same wheel,
> The same old rut would deepen year by year;"

the lowly cottage roof, where

> "The warm blue breathings of a hidden breath,
> Broke from a bower of vine and honeysuckle,"

is brought visibly before us. The "gray church tower," under its English autumnal sky, "a breathless burden of low-folded heavens;" the rabbit, "fondling his own harmless face" in the woodland, the trunk of the old ruined oak—

> "Once grovelike, each huge arm a tree, but now
> The broken base of a black tower, a cave
> Of touchwood with a single flourishing spray."

Even the simile of the palsied father, who

> "Reel'd as a foot-sore ox in crowded ways,
> Stumbling across the market to his death,"

are all modulated to the key-note of the poem, with a skill that manifests the highest exercise of an innate poetic instinct, but rests there, and is in its very nature distinct from the all-fusing and assimilating fire of genius, read by whose light, such a story would derive its verisimilitude from the intense absorption of human interests, rather than from the touches of the landscape painter and naturalist.

We have made no extracts from a volume that at once will find its way to every lover of poetry and general reader. It is got up in the style which Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS' successive issues have rendered classic.

—CHATEAUBRIAND, the poet, is to have a statue at St. Malo, his birthplace.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, cures dysentry and diarrhœa regulates the stomach and bowels and cures wind-colic.

To Everybody.
Buy your Matches now, before the stamp tax goes on and doubles the price.
THE DIAMOND PARLOR MATCH,
the best in the world, are sellingcheaper than any others, at the LODI MANUFACTURING CO'S.
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A Sign of the Times.—Mr. A. MORTON, the eminent manufacturer of Gold Pens, has at length been compelled by the continued advance in nominal values, caused by the inflation of our Currency, to advance the prices of his goods. He has stood out through many months, incurring heavy losses, in the hope that the end of the War would speedily enable him to boast that he had sold his Pens throughout at Peace prices; but he gives notice to-day that he can stand out no longer, and must henceforth charge enough for his goods to cover their cost. This is termed an advance in prices, but not quite accurately. Every farmer can buy one, a dozen, or a hundred of MORTON'S Pens for less Produce, every manufacturer for less Cloth, every Workman for less Labor, than in 1860. It is simply a readjustment of nominal to actual values. We hope to hear that his trade is unaffected by it; for we hold it no man's true interest to buy any more than to sell goods for less than their honest cost.—*Tribune, July 12.*

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MARRIED.

BAKER—BUSH.—In Poughkeepsie, on Monday, Aug. 8, by Rev. Francis B. Wheeler. Rev. SAMUEL BAKER, D. D., Pastor of First Baptist Church, Williamsburgh, N. Y., and Mrs. SARAH A. BUSH, sister of the officiating clergyman.

BEECHER—JOHNSON.—At Jacksonville, Fla., at headquarters of Brig.-Gen. Birney, on the eve of July 18, by Rev. John S. Swaim, Pastor of the M. E. Church, Col. JAMES C. BEECHER, of the 35th U. S. Colored Troops, and FRANCES B., only daughter of Samuel C. Johnson, Esq., of Guilford, Conn.

HAGADORN—STICKLES.—On Tuesday afternoon, July 19, at West Stockbridge, by Rev. Lewis Pennell, JOHN HAGADORN, Jr., of New-York, and AMELIA J., daughter of S. Stickles, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

BARIGHT.—On Third day, 8th month, 9th, SARAH ELIZA, infant child of Edward P. and Sophia W. Baright, aged 3 months and 11 days.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 56 Ryerson-st., Brooklyn, on Fifth day, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

BOGARDUS.—On Sunday, Aug. 7, MARIA LOUISA, eldest daughter of the late Cornelius S. Bogardus.
Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her mother, Park-av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn.

COX.—In the Officers' Hospital, Lookout Mountain, Tenn., on Friday, July 29, ABRAHAM LIDDON COX, M. D., Surgeon-in-chief of Division, First Division, Twentieth Corps, Army of the Cumberland, and formerly of the City of New-York, aged 64 years.

COLE.—At Rossville, S. I., on Tuesday morning, Aug. 9, MARY COLE, aged 77 years.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at the Woodens M. E. Church, at 3 o'clock this (Wednesday) afternoon, Aug. 10.

CHAZOURNES.—On Monday, Aug. 8, at College Point, L. I., aged 60 years, Mrs. MARIE LOUISA CHAZOURNES, consort of Felix Chazournes, Esq.
The funeral will take place at Calvary Cemetery, on Wednesday morning, the 10th inst., at 10½ o'clock. The friends of the deceased, and of the family, are invited to attend the funeral. Carriages will be in attendance at Hunter's Point Ferry at 10 o'clock.

CALHOUN.—On Monday, Aug. 8, JONAS CALHOUN, youngest son of Henry Calhoun, aged 22 years.
The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 429 West 22d-st., on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

DAVIS.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 7, CALEB S. DAVIS, in the 70th year of his age.
The funeral services will be held in the Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

ELLIS.—At Scarsdale, on Monday, Aug. 1, infant daughter, aged 6 weeks, and on Monday, Aug. 8, LOUISA, aged 5¾ years, daughters of John and Harriett Ellis.

ELMENDORF.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 9, at the residence of Dr. Lounsbury, Stone Ridge, N. Y., LEVI ELMENDORF, of Waterloo, N. Y., aged 58 years.
The funeral services will be held at the First Reformed Dutch Church, in Kingston, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

EDGERLY.—On Friday morning, July 15, at the Soldiers' Home, in New-Orleans, of illness contracted while in the discharge of his duty, GEORGE GRANVILLE EDGERLY, of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, late of Concord, N. H.

HENDERSON.—Suddenly, at Montreal, Canada, JOHN HENDERSON, aged 29 years.
The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Greenwich Lodge No. 467 F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 603 8th-av., this day, at 3 o'clock P. M.

HOOK.—At Key West, Fla., on Sunday, June 19, Capt. CORNELIUS HOOK, U. S. Army, in the 26th year of his age.

HOLT.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Sunday, Aug. 7, CLAUDE FLORENCE, infant daughter of Henry and Mary Florence Holt.
Baltimore papers please copy.

LEARY.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Aug. 9, of paralysis, DANIEL LEARY, in the 40th year of his age.
Notice of funeral to-morrow.

MORGAN.—On Thursday morning, Aug. 4, at Aurora, N. Y., NANCY MORGAN, aged 79 years.

MCGREAVEY.—At St. Luke's Hospital, on Saturday, Aug. 6, of disease of the heart, JAMES MCGREAVEY, aged 17 years, a pupil of the New-York Institute for the Blind.

MINTURN.—At Fortress Monroe, on Thursday, Aug. 4, Adjt. BENJAMIN G. MINTURN, 92d Regiment N. Y. Vols., son of the late Wm. H. Minturn.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M., from the Second Reformed Dutch Church, New-Brunswick, N. J.

MEADE.—On Monday, Aug. 8 of inflammation of the bowels, ISABEL STOWELL, infant daughter of James M. and Augusta Meade, aged 16 months.
The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock, from corner 3d av. and 106th-st.

MARSHALL.—In Roxbury, Mass., on Sunday, Aug. 7, SARAH ELIZABETH, wife of Capt. Charles A. Marshall, of Brooklyn.
The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock this afternoon, Aug. 10, at No. 17 Monroe-place, Brooklyn. The friends of the family re respectfully invited to attend.

MCEWEN.—At Stratford, Conn., on Tuesday, Aug. 9, CAROLINE E., wife of Dr. Robert C. McEwen, M. D., and daughter of Francis Armstrong, Esq., of St. Croix, W. I., aged 28 years.
Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's papers.

SHERWOOD.—On Tuesday, Aug. 9, suddenly, Mrs. SARAH E., wife of George W. Sherwood, in the 32d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 7½ o'clock this (Wednesday) evening, from her late residence, No. 294 Bleecker-st., New-York. The remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment on Thursday morning, Aug. 11.

SWINBURNE.—On Monday, Aug. 8, MELISSA, daughter of William Swinburne.
Funeral services from the residence of her parents, No. 196 Broadway, Paterson, N. J., this day, (Wednesday,) the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SACKETT.—On Monday, Aug. 8, of scarlet fever, CHARLIE P. SACKETT, only child of Elisha Wells and Harriett M. Sackett, aged 2 years, 9 months and 3 days.
Funeral services Wednesday, at 4 P. M., at the house of his uncle, Charles Place, foot of 121st-st., East River. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

TREHARNE.—On Monday, Aug. 8, THEODORA, eldest daughter of Richard and Charlotte Treharne, aged 21 years.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 211 West 13th-st., without further invitation.

TILYOU.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday, Aug. 8, ESTHER C. TILYOU, daughter of Catharine C. and the late Capt. Vincent Tilyou, in the 48th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 120 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 10, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

TAFF.—On Monday, Aug. 8, ROBERT ARTHUR, youngest son of David J. and Mary Ann Taff, aged 3 years, 10 months and 25 days.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, at Darien, Conn. Carriages will be at the Stamford Depot on the arrival of the 7 and 8 o'clock trains from New-York and New-Haven Railroad depot, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., on Wednesday, Aug. 10.

TAYLOR.—At Harlem, N. Y., on Tuesday, Aug. 9, EMILY, wife of R. H. Taylor, only daughter of H. M. and Sarah H. Forrester, in the 23d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, south side of 120th-st., near Harlem River, this day, (Wednesday,) the 10th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment, on Thursday morning, by the 8:15 A. M. train from 26th-st.

TIERS.—On Monday, Aug. 8, HELEN, youngest daughter of Montgomery C. and Catherine A. Tiers, of Cincinnati, Ohio.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her uncle, Joseph S. Ridgway, in Franklin-av., third house north from Fulton-av., Brooklyn.
Cincinnati papers please copy.

THOMPSON.—On board the steamship *Fulton*, at Port Royal, on Friday, Aug. 5, MANGLE MINTHORNE THOMPSON, aged 34 years, son-in-law of Capt. J. A. Wotton.
The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock this afternoon, from his late residence, No. 12 Brevoort-place. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WEST.—On Sunday, Aug. 7, RITCHIE M., only child of James E. and Josephine M. West, aged 16 months and 21 days.

WYCKOFF.—On Tuesday, Aug. 9, GERTRUDE, widow of Peter Wyckoff, in the 94th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Flushing-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

WOOLSEY.—On Tuesday, Aug. 9, MARY BAILEY, wife of Theodorus Bailey Woolsey, and daughter of N. P. Bailey, of Fordham on Harlem.
Notice of the funeral in afternoon papers.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers and Designated Depositories, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositories and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible, at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from Aug. 15, 1867.

The Notes will be issued in the denomination of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must indorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so indorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners, free of transportation charges, as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

Interest will be allowed to August 15 on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department upon receipt of the original certificates.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upward for these notes at any one time, will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by this department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper indorsements are made upon the original certificates.

All officers authorized to receive deposits are requested to give to applicants all desired information, and afford every facility for making subscriptions.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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Fifth National Bank of New-York, No. 338 3d-av.
Sixth National Bank of New-York, 6th-av. and Broadway.
Eighth National Bank of New-York, No. 650 Broadway.
Ninth National Bank of New-York, No. 363 Broadway.
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BY
DR. VON EISENBERG,
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,
NO. 816
BROADWAY.
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OPINIONS OF THE NEW-YORK PRESS.
From the Journal of Commerce.
CATARRH CURED.
THE CASE OF HUTCHINGS, THE "LIGHTNING CALCULATOR."
There was published in these columns a few days since, the remarkable cure of Hutchings, the "Lightning Calculator," so well known to the public during the many years he exhibited his wonderful arithmetical powers at Barnum's Museum, by the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Hutchings is represented to have been at the point of death, and but for the timely interference of the Doctor, would now be resting in his grave. This is a remarkable case, and worthy of the attention of persons similarly afflicted.
We think it is but just to Doctor Von Eisenberg to call public attention to this case. There are hundreds in the community suffering from catarrh, who, like the "Lightning Calculator," if not actually praying for death, are ready to accept of anything that promises to relieve them from their distresses. To such we would say, trifle not with inexperienced men, but consult, without unnecessary delay, Dr. Von Eisenberg, who, at least, has the honesty to assure his patients whether it is within his power to make them whole or not.
DEAFNESS CURED.
From the Tribune.
EARS TO THE DEAF.
Every man, and especially every woman, believes in his or her physician. There are philosophical minds which hold to an abstract faith in Allopathy, or Homœopathy, or Hydropathy, or some other form of scientific cure; but with the world at large the belief is not in the system, but in the doctor. Especially is this true as regards aurists and oculists. The patient who has recovered his sight or his hearing is sure that the blessing could have been restored to him by no other practitioner than that particular one by whom his eyes or ears were opened. Dr. Von Eisenberg is among our best-known aurists. He has not lent us ears as a brother practitioner has eyes, and in whose skill, therefore, we believe above all others. But we hear of him from those who esteem him not merely as a surgeon, but as a benefactor. A recent case has been related to us, for the truthfulness of which we can vouch, though we can name no names. The patient was a lady who had been deaf from infancy, as a consequence of some of the ailments to which children are liable. Latterly the disease had taken an acute form, and the patient was subject to intense suffering. The deafness was rapidly becoming complete, and the general health breaking down under the physical exhaustion attendant upon constant pain. Ordinary remedies and ordinary advice were useless, and Dr. Von Eisenberg was called in. We need not repeat his diagnosis, for that would be only a list of hard names to the general reader. But he detected at sight the seat of disease, first in one portion of the organism, then in another, and with manipulation as skillful as his insight was accurate, he removed the causes, and she who, from infancy, had heard with difficulty, and latterly hardly at all, was restored first to perfect hearing and then to perfect health. Dr. Von Eisenberg's advertisement reminds us of this case, which we thus briefly relate, though not at his solicitation. Let him that hath not ears, hear.
From the Christian Times.
SIGHT RESTORED.
CONCERNING EYES AND OCULISTS.
Of the five senses, that which we call seeing is the most important and most valued. In proportion as this sense fails us, we are reduced to helplessness. If entirely destitute of sight, how slow would be our progress in knowledge, and how limited our sphere of action and usefulness. Endowed with it, the universe becomes a new creation, clothed with beauty and diversified by that infinite variety which never fails to attract the mind and heart.
For several months past this has been a practical subject to us. An inflamed condition of the eyelids communicating itself to the pupil, rendered the discharge of daily duties not only painful, but dangerous. Attributing it to the effect of a cold, we endured it through the Spring, with the hope that with the return of warm weather it would entirely disappear. But in this we were doomed to disappointment. Summer returned, but not our wonted sight. What might have been the result either of further neglect or of incompetent treatment we cannot say.
Stating our case to a friend, he assured us that a similar one in his own family had recently been treated with entire success by Dr. Von Eisenberg, of this City. Satisfying ourselves by more particular inquiries that the doctor is no empiric, but a scientific oculist and aurist, we concluded to seek the benefits of his treatment, which we have now reason to acknowledge is very great. Though but a few weeks under his care, the appearance of our eyes has totally changed. The pupil is now full and clear, and the lids are entirely free from inflammation. The doctor says that the optic nerve has been weakened, and the retina assumed a chronic inflammatory state, affecting more or less all the other tissues, and threatening, if neglected, to end in Amaurosis. Opthalmitis, is the term we believe, which oculists apply to eyes affected as were ours. Having obtained the much desired relief, we take great pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness to the talent of Dr. Von Eisenberg, and of calling to it the attention of others who may be suffering from a similar or even worse condition of their eyes. It is said that Providence provides an antidote for every bane. It is certain that the eye is, in these times, subject to severer trials than formerly. Let us be thankful, then, that as we increase the tendencies which destroy the organ of vision, the progress of science keeps pace with these tendencies, if not in advance of them.
OFFICE NO. 816 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor June 15, 1864, entitled "An Ordinance to Provide for the Procurement of Volunteers for the Armies of the Union, as Part and Parcel of the Quota of the City and County of New-York, Under any Future Call of the President for Men."

The proper books for such subscriptions will be opened at the Comptroller's office on and after SATURDAY, the 18th June, inst., and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after entering their subscriptions, the amount subscribed for by them respectively, and on presenting his receipts for the money to the Comptroller, they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable on or before June 1, 1865, with interest from the date of payment, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Our fellow-citizens, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to coöperate with the Board of Supervisors in the benevolent and patriotic purpose of supplying the quota of men from this County, on the call of the President for more men for the army, soon to be made public, without resorting to a draft for that purpose. Action will not be taken to raise volunteers under the ordinance referred to, until a sufficient amount is subscribed to warrant the Committee in proceeding in this matter.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1864.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

PROPOSALS FOR
$200,000
"NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Tuesday, August 16, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred thousand dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by Chapter 242 of the Laws of 1864, and by an Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 3, 1864.

The said stock is to provide additional means for the construction and completion of the new County Court-house, on Chambers-street. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows, viz.:

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1887; and

One hundred thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1888.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be intitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interest of the County require it.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 6, 1864.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
will receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 38 Wall-st.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS
FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
BY
H. J. MESSENGER, Banker,
No. 139 BROADWAY, New-York.
¼ Commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. 6s of 1881, and all other U. S. SECURITIES bought and sold, and furnished to order.
STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
Accounts received from Banks, Bankers, and individuals.
Four per cent interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST.,
two doors below the Sub-Treasury,
Have on hand and receive subscriptions for the 10-40 bonds, convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SECOND MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.
The Trustees under the second mortgage of this Company will receive proposals for ten days from this date, for the sale and delivery to them on the 18th of August inst., of six or any less number of the second mortgage bonds, for the purposes of the Sinking Fund. Proposals specifying the number of bonds offered, and the price demanded, may be sent to the office of the Company, No. 90 Broadway, addressed to the subscribers.
JAMES C. BELL,
FREDERICK A. COE, } Trustees.
CHAS. A. RAPALLO,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.

WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
BANKERS,
NO. 17 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders solicited for purchase and sale of U. S. Securities of all kinds, Quartermasters' Vouchers, Specie and Exchange.
All claims against Government purchased.
REFER TO
Bank of the Republic, CHAS. H. MARSHALL, Esq.,
DREXEL, LENSCHICK & Co., FRANCIS SKIDDY, Esq.,
JOHN J. CRANE, Esq., P. W. ENGS, Esq.

RICHMOND COUNTY BOUNTY BONDS
$250,000
COUPON BONDS.
Proposals will be received by the Treasurer of Richmond County until SATURDAY, Aug. 27, 1864, for $250,000 of Richmond County Bonds, issued by authority of Act passed Feb. 9, 1864, and under resolution of Board of Supervisors, adopted July 28, 1864.
Communications addressed to PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer, Box No. 30, Stapleton, will receive immediate attention.
PETER S. WANDEL, County Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, JULY 1, 1864.
SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS $1,000,000, DUE AUG. 1, 1864.
Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of the above issue will be paid at their maturity, Aug. 1, 1864, at the Office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., and that the interest on the same will cease from that date.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY.—An election for Directors of this Company for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of Election in 1865, will be held at the Stage Office, 6th avenue and 23d-st., on Wednesday, August 10, 1864. The polls will be open from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M. GEO. C. PETERS, Secretary.
August 8, 1864.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, principal and interest payable in Gold, and convertible into the U. S. 30-year Government Bonds, issuable to the Union Pacific Railroad. Apply to GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States.—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

WESTERN VERMONT MARBLE COMPANY.
QUARRIES AND MILLS, DANBY, VERMONT.
CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.
Shares $25 each.
TRUSTEES.
John B. Page, President Bank of Rutland, Rutland, Vt.
Jno. R. Yelverton, Bank of North America, New-York.
John E. Williams, Metropolitan Bank, New-York.
George B. Satterlee, of Satterlee & Co., New-York.
Franklin Post, Wallingford, Vermont.
Frederick Chaffee, Rutland, Vermont.
O. W. Child, New-York.
President, JOHN P. PAGE.
Secretary, HENRY K. GATES.
Office No 191 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
The property of this company comprises some 135 acres of land, over 40 acres of white marble. Also three mills for sawing marble, now in operation. The quarries have been opened and worked for the past fifteen years, and the marble extensively shipped to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and the South, where its reputation is fully established. The demand far exceeds the ability of the company to supply, and the present design is to add steam drills and other improved machinery to meet the increasing demand for marble. For this purpose the company now offer a limited number of its shares to increase its working capital.
Subscription books are now open at the banking house of Messrs. HOWES & MACEY, No. 30 Wall-st.
JOHN B. PAGE, President.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY BONDS.
SEALED PROPOSALS.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY, COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, Aug. 5, 1864.
The undersigned will receive, at his office in White Plains, on and before the 20th day of August instant, sealed proposals for the purchase of the whole or any part of the bonds authorized to be issued by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Westchester, under chapter 8 of the laws of 1864, the amount so authorized to be issued being $675,000, the undersigned reserving the right to sell such amount of said bonds as he may deem it to the interest of the said county to sell. The bonds will be for $1,000 each, and draw interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. No proposal will be received for less than par. The bonds will be paid in classes of $100,000 each, commencing in 1876.
GILBERT S. LYON, County Treasurer.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT BONDS.—We offer for sale $300,000 of the First Mortgage (Second Division) Bonds of this Company. The Bonds have 30 years to run, and bear 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in New-York. They are part of an issue of $660,000, which are secured by a mortgage on 44 miles of road running from Cedar Falls to Iowa Falls, now under contract and to be completed this Fall.

The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad has been completed and in successful operation from Dubuque to Cedar Falls, a distance of one hundred miles, for several years. The debt on this one hundred miles is represented by $300,000 First Mortgage Bonds, $2,000,000 of Preferred Stock, and about $1,000,000 of Common Stock. The Bonds now offered for sale are issued by and with the consent of three-fourths in interest of the Preferred Stockholders, as required by the articles of incorporation. The total annual interest on all the Bonds of the Company is therefore but $67,200, guaranteed by the earnings of one hundred and forty-four miles of road. The contract for building the extension of forty-four miles was made on most favorable terms, and the materials and equipment secured before the late great advance in prices.

The Company has a valuable land grant of 3,840 acres per mile.

$360,000 of the Bonds have been subscribed for by stockholders of the Company, and the balance are now offered to the public on favorable terms.

For further particulars, apply to
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD,
No. 21 Nassau-st.,
or to M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 59 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK CHICAGO, ILL.—Capital paid in $600,000; collections made in all parts of the West. E. AIKEN, President.
E. E. BRAISTED, Cashier. S. M. NICKERSON, V. P.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL UNION LIFE AND LIMB INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
ORGANIZED AND WORKING UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER,
With a capital of $500,000, $100,000 of which has been deposited with the Commissioner of Insurance at Albany for the perfect safety of the insured, is now insuring the limbs of officers, soldiers and sailors in the United States service. This company also insures against the loss of life either in the army, navy or at home, on as reasonable terms as any other company in the United States.
For further information call at the office, No. 243 Broadway. ORISON BLUNT, President.
JOHN L. CILLEY, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—FROM OCTOBER TO JUNE, PARLOR and two suitable bedrooms (nicely furnished) for three ladies—not above second floor—between 19th and 27th sts. and 4th and 6th avs, with private table, or kitchen facilities for the preparation of their own meals. Terms must be reasonable. Private family, where no other boarders are taken, preferred. References given and required. Address Box No. 1,584 Post-office.

AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE, HIGH-stoop house, richly furnished, very near to 5th-av., with private table to one or two small families of adults. Only those wishing to live in comfort and style need apply. Further information may be had at No. 57 West 11th-st., one door from 5th-av. References given and required.

TO RENT—WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD, VERY elegant suites of apartments on first, second and third floors; the rooms will suit parties desiring first-class accommodations; only those who are willing to pay liberally. References given and required. Apply at No. 55 West 11th-st., one door east of 5th-av.

A MERCHANT DESIRES PLEASANTLY furnished rooms, with full or partial board, with private family; location below 18th-st., near Broadway. Address B. B., Post-office Box No. 1,745.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN IN A strictly private family; location between 3d and 6th avs. and 14th and 25th sts.; family must be of the first respectability. Address J. D. F., Box 173 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT WATERLOO.—This pleasant Summer location is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean and Long Branch. Good ocean or river bathing. Steamboats *Meta* and *Helen* leave pier foot of Murray-st. every day at hours to suit the tide. Address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth, N. J.

TO LET AT SUMMIT, N. J.—TWO DESIRable rooms on the parlor floor of a private boarding-house, within three minutes' walk of the depot; one hour from New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad. Address R. B. H., Box No. 2,447 New-York Post-office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the name and firm of STADERMANN & SHAPTER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, JAMES S. SHAPTER, retiring.
JOHN STADERMANN,
JAMES S. SHAPTER.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1864.

The business heretofore conducted under the firm of STADERMANN & SHAPTER will be continued by the undersigned at the old place, No. 292 Broadway.
JOHN STADERMANN.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1864.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 Broadway, New-York, July 14, 1864.

This company has this day declared a Scrip Dividend of Fifty Per Cent. to the policy holders entitled to participate in the profits of the company's business for the year ending June 30, 1864, deliverable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, an Interest Dividend of Six Per Cent. in cash, on the scrip of 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862 and 1863, payable Oct. 10, 1864.

Also, a regular Semi-Annual Cash Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Monday, 18th inst.

This company has also resolved to REDEEM IN CASH, on the 15th day of August next, its Scrip Issues of 1857 and 1858, with six per cent. interest added.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.
CYRUS PECK, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE CO., No. 31 PINE-STREET, New-York, Aug. 8, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Directors have this day (after making the reservations required by Section 12 of the General Insurance Law, as amended in May, 1864,) declared the following dividends out of the profits of the fiscal year ending July 31, 1864.
1. A cash dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent on the capital of $500,000, as standing to the credit of stockholders on the books of the company on the 25th July, 1864, payable to the said stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.
2. An interest dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. on the outstanding scrip of the company, payable in cash on or after November 1.
3. A scrip dividend of Fifty (50) Per Cent. on $140,000, earned participating premiums of the year ending July 31, for which scrip certificates will be issued on or after November 1.
ALL ABOVE DIVIDENDS FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.
OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28, 1864.
At a meeting of the Directors, this day, an extra dividend of Ten per cent., free of Government Tax, was declared as of Aug. 1, 1864, on the capital stock of this Company, to be paid to the stockholders on the 20th day of August next, at the Continental Bank, New-York, until the 20th day of September, and after that date at the Company's office in Cleveland.
The transfer books of the Company will close on SATURDAY, July 30, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 22d day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board. H. C. LUCE, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 18, 1864.
TWENTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States Income Tax, payable on the 20th day of August next.
Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; in Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK.
The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the thirtieth day of July instant, and be reopened on the morning of Wednesday, the twenty-fourth day of August next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 27, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company have this day declared a Dividend of 3½ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company; also, a Dividend of 2¼ per Cent., free from Government tax, on the Common Stock of the Company, being in lieu of a dividend, the payment of which was deferred in January last, by reason of extraordinary expenditures of rolling stock and other purposes, all payable at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after the 20th of August, 1864.
The Transfer Books of the Company will close on the 10th, and open on the 20th of August.
T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY, No. 29 TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1864.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend from the earnings of the company for six months, ending June 30, ult., of four per cent., payable at the office of the company, on or after the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books. The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of July, and will be reopened on THURSDAY, the 11th day of August. G. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on and after MONDAY, August 1, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the morning of the 13th inst. until the morning of Friday, the 29th inst.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Ct., Aug. 6, 1864.
DIVIDEND No. 17.—THE DIRECTORS OF this company have declared a half-yearly dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable 15th inst.
The Transfer-Book will be closed from the 8th to the 15th inst., both days inclusive.
H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS COMPLYing with the new law, have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1864.

HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL CO., NEW-YORK OFFICE, No. 50 Trinity Building, August 1, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable at the office of the Company, on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., and will be re-opened on TUESDAY, the 16th inst.
JOHN G. GREENLEES, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. (free from Government tax,) out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant.
J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

UNITED STATES PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE, ROOM No. 22, NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.
THE TRUSTEES OF THE U. S. PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a quarterly dividend of three per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 15th inst.
J. NELSON TAPPAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE HALF per cent. on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be paid at the office of the Company in New-York, on and after August 12, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 12th inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1864.
THE TRUSTEES OF THE CONSOLIDATED PETROLEUM OIL COMPANY, have this day declared a dividend of One and one-fourth per Cent. (1¼) on the Capital Stock, (par value $10 per share,) from the net earnings of the Company for the month of July, payable at the office of the Company, No. 40 Broad-st., on and after the 15th inst.
C. R. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

OCEAN BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of four per cent., free of Government tax, for the past six months, payable on and after the tenth instant. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to 10th inst., inclusive.
CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 72 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand. E. COOPER DEDEDER, Secretary.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.—NOTICE OF DIVIDEND No. 4.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.—A Dividend of One per Cent. for the month of July has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, No. 81 John-st., New-York, on and after Aug. 15, 1864, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day. WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 48 Wall, cor. William-st., August 5, 1864.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend on the capital stock of (5) five per cent., free from Government tax, payable on the 10th inst., till which date the transfer book will be closed.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1864.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. free from Government tax, has this day been declared payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 400 Hudson-st., NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1864.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
By order, JAMES HARRISON, Secretary.

THE GOULD AND CURRY SILVER MINING COMPANY has declared a dividend for July of fifty dollars per foot, in gold, payable through the Bank of California, on stock registered for dividends in New-York, on and after 5th inst., less exchange, at the offices of LEES & WALLER, No. 33 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1864.
The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on demand.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 9th August, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the company on WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst. The transfer books will close on the 11th inst., and reopen on the 20th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

INSTRUCTION.

IDLEWILD.
MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.—A COLlegiate School for young ladies at Riverdale on the Hudson. This school begins its second year on the 19th of September next. It is beautifully situated in a quiet neighborhood, 14 miles from the City of New-York. The buildings are new, with all modern improvements. Address the Rector, REV. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had of Samuel D. Babcock, President, No. 3 Nassau-st.; Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place, and Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, N. Y.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH AND English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.
Unsurpassed facilities in French, piano, music, and higher English; fifteen superior instructors who make teaching a profession. Young ladies are exercised daily in Lewis' gymnastics in the new gymnasium.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Clavarack, New-York.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

PRIVATE CLASSES IN STUDIES PREPARATORY TO COLLEGE.
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,
Year commences Sept. 15. For particulars, see circulars.
JOSIAH CLARK,
Late Principal of Williston Seminary.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Charges for ensuing academic year beginning Sept. 1; for board, furnished room, fuel, washing and common English branches, $153. There is no better place to prepare for college or for business life. Send for catalogues to
REV. JOSEPH E. KING, D.D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
A select boarding and day school.
"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The forty-first annual session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 14, 1864. The principal building is completed, and ready for occupation. The new Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at Appleton's bookstore, New-York, or from
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 16 East 2[illegible]th-st., will reopen Sept. 20. Personal application can be made at the Institute after Aug. 15. Before that date, letters addressed as above will be promptly answered.
DR. & MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS'. Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 695, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, Port Jervis, Orange County, New-York, reopens Sept. 13; superior advantages in all departments of female education, mountain scenery, best of home comforts. Address Rev. I. H. NORTHRUP, Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY—AMENIA, N. Y.; REV. B. D. AMES, A. M., Principal. The Fall Term of this first-class Institution, for both sexes, opens THURSDAY, Aug 25. For circulars, address the Principal.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—Term opens Aug. 26. $56 pays board and common English 14 weeks. (Both sexes.) Address R. C FLACK, A. M.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BARrington, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies on the 21st of September, at 11 West 36th-st.

MISS VAN NOSTRAND'S SCHOOL WILL reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12, at No. 171 Lexington-av.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE—FLUSHING, L. I.—Boarding School for boys. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

GOVERNESS WANTED—BY A FAMILY, pleasantly located in the country, in Western New-York; situation permanent, salary liberal; must be a lady of refinement, superior education and accomplishments, and a member of the Episcopal Church; capable of imparting to girls of fourteen years and younger, a thorough education, including Latin, French, music (vocal and piano) and drawing. Best references required as to character and qualifications. Address, for ten days, with name and particulars, stating where an interview may be had, D. C. STEVENS, Post-office Box No. 326, Buffalo, N. Y.

A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS ACTED AS organist, wishes for a situation, and would also take a few pupils at piano forte, or would undertake to teach, in a family, French, English and music, &c. Address A. E. W. D., Box No. 180, *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN SEPTEMBER NEXT, IN A LIMited school for girls, a highly cultivated Episcopal lady, who speaks French fluently, and is a superior musician; one who understands Latin preferred. Address Box 144 Saugerties, N. Y.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 3,398, for one hundred shares ILLINOIS CENTRAL SCRIP STOCK, dated Aug. 12, 1863, in the name of Camman & Co.
The transfer has been stopped, and all persons are notified not to negotiate the certificate.
Application will be made for a new certificate.
The finder is requested to return the same to
WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON,
No. 29 William-st.

LOST—ON TUESDAY MORNING, FIVE 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, in an envelope addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury; two for $500 each, and four for $100 each; payable to the order of Gustavus A. Maxiner, and indorsed by him to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption. All persons are hereby notified not to negotiate the same, as payment has been stopped. Any person returning the same to JOHN F. DOYLE, No. 41 Wall-st., will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—$50 REWARD—SUPPOSED TO BE taken in mistake from the steamer *City of Washington*, July 28, a black leather dispatch box or writing case, also a traveling rug and drab overcoat, strapped together. Apply at No. 297 Broadway. No questions asked.

MEETINGS.

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF Greenwich Lodge No. 467 of F. and A. M., are fraternally invited to attend the funeral of their late brother JOHN HENDERSON, which will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., from his late residence, No. 103 6th-av. The members are requested to meet at the house of our deceased brother at 2½ o'clock P. M.
DANIEL CARPENTER, M.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.
Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.
Appraised at $225,000.
Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars, 40 flat-freight cars, 12 hand-cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.
Terms—Cash at time of sale.
DAVID L. KING,
Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JULY 28, 1864.

UNITED STATES HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART,
FIFTH-AV., CORNER OF 44TH-ST., NEW-YORK.
The proprietors would beg leave to inform the public that their sale stables are now fully completed for the reception of horses, carriages, harness, &c., intended for public sale by auction, and they assure their patrons that their interests will be faithfully protected and returns made promptly.
They purpose holding sales by public auction on each WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY throughout the year, and no jobbing or dealing upon the part of any one connected with the establishment will, under any circumstances, be allowed.
They hope to receive the patronage of the business and sporting community, and will always endeavor to merit their continued confidence and commands. Their facilities for the exhibition of Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Harness, &c., cannot be excelled in this country. They have accommodation for 75 horses, with hostlers fully acquainted with their duties, together with carriage show-rooms capable of exhibiting over 100 vehicles.
Horses, carriages, or harness intended for Wednesday's sales, should be sent in on the Saturday preceding, but will be received until 6 P. M. on Monday. Those intended for Saturday's sales should be sent in on the Wednesday preceding said sale days, but will be received until 6 P. M. on Thursday.
N. B.—Grooms will be in attendance at any railway depot or steamboat landing in New-York, on receiving instructions by post or telegraph that horses or carriages will arrive by either conveyance.
The public are respectfully invited to inspect the arrangements. H. J. JORDON & CO., Proprietors.
5th-av. and 44th-st.

J. E. HALSEY, Auctioneer.
By H. J. JORDAN & CO.
UNITED STATES HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART.
THIS DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) AUG. 10,
At 11 o'clock, promptly, at the sale stable,
HORSES, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, HARNESS, &c.,
Comprising, in part,
15 single and matched horses.
12 top and no-top buggies.
8 gents' and ladies' saddles.
6 sets single and double harness.
ALSO,
ONE SPLENDID BAY MARE, 7 years old, and nearly thoroughbred—an invaluable brood mare.
ALSO,
Two fine stallions, one black stallion, warranted sound; one iron gray stallion, Arabian stock, six years old and sound.
ALSO,
One superior yacht, buggy, two jagger wagons, one close carriage and one handsome phaeton, with a full and complete assortment of top and no-top buggies, wagons, &c.; also, ladies' and gents' saddles, blankets, whips, &c.
ALSO,
One set horse clothing, blanket with hood, &c., of English manufacture and very fine.
N. B.—This catalogue is well worthy the attention of purchasers, as the offering embraces a full and complete assortment, to be sold without reserve.
Catalogues at the stables early morning of sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at twelve o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

PUBLIC SALE OF
CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE SECOND AGENCY, WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1864.
A large and varied lot of captured and abandoned property will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at No. 11 King-st., Alexandria, Va., on the 24th of August, 1864, at 10 o'clock, A. M. This sale will comprise a large and very valuable assortment of furniture and miscellaneous goods, such as mahogany, black walnut, and cherry furniture, carpets, crockery, cooking utensils, glass and tin ware, piano-fortes, melodeons, drugs and chemicals; a valuable lot of dry goods, large lot of miscellaneous books, fancy goods, stationery, cutlery; large lot of cotton warp, wool; large quantity manufactured chewing and smoking tobacco, wines, liquors various kinds, bitters. Also, a large quantity of blue and other rags, and a variety of other goods too numerous to be mentioned. Terms cash, in Government funds, on delivery.
H. A. RISLEY,
Sup. Spec. Ag't Tr. Dept.

LITHAUER & CRISTALAR, No. 14 Murray-st, and No. 17 Park-place.
AUCTION SALE
Of valuable diamond jewelry, gold and silver watches, gold jewelry, chains, silver plated ware, fancy goods, &c., together with a large assortment of fine French gilt bronze and marble thirty-hour and eight-day clocks and mantel ornaments.
On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10, at 10½ o'clock; comprising as follows: Solitaire and cluster diamond brooches, rings, necklaces, studs, sleeve buttons and crosses; also, ruby, pearl and 18 carat jewelry; also, hunting and open face, 18 carat, full jeweled, patent levers, chronometers, double-timers, duplex, ladies' diamond enameled watches, and a large line of silver anchors and cylinders; also, silver-plated ware in usual assortments, cutlery, fancy goods, &c. Catalogues at sale.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 206 West 34th-st., genteel household furniture, made by best Paris and City makers, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, French plate pier mirrors, parlor suite, elegant buhl inlaid cabinet, rosewood centre, side and card tables; rosewood amoire-a-glace, brocatel and lace curtains, mahogany bedstead, bureaus, wash-stand and chairs, gilt clock and mantel ornaments, engravings, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, oak extension-table and chairs, crockery, glassware, oil-cloths, gas fixtures, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 11, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 93 Nassau-st. a gray horse, nine years old, 15¼ hands high, sound, kind and gentle, and a very stylish driver.
A Doctor's four-wheeled buggy, built by Brewster, to order, and cost $325.
Also a set of silver-plated harness; cost $50.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10, 1864, at 12 o'clock, in front of their store, No. 37 Nassau-st., a very fine dark bay mare, about seven years old, 15¾ hands high, sound, and kind in all harness, very stylish and free driver, and unsurpassed as a saddle mare; sold only for want of use.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER AND COMPANion for an invalid lady; one who has some experience in nursing; an officer's widow preferred. Apply, in person, to Dr. A. K. GARDNER, No. 141 East 13th-st., before 10½ o'clock A. M.; or address, with references, age, &c., through Post-office.

WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE IN THE country, a trustworthy and competent person to do the cooking and coarse washing of a small family. Apply on Wednesday, from 9 to 12 o'clock, at No. 68 West 36th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH, ENGlish, Scotch or American woman to take the entire charge of a baby eight months old; best City reference required. Apply at 138 President-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A BOY, IN THE AMERICAN DRY goods commission business. None but a well-educated and intelligent boy, about 16 years of age, need apply, at No. 7 Cottage-place.

WANTED—A BOY IN A STATIONERY STORE—one who resides with his parents, and wishes to learn the business. Address T. Y. R., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN WHO UNDERstands the cultivation of flowers, on a small place 7 miles from the City. Apply at No. 143 Water-st., from 8 to 10½ o'clock.

FOR SALE.

$7,000—FINE MODERN RESIDENCE, 17 rooms, neat coach-house and stable, in best of order; one fine garden, fruit, shade, lawn, &c.; choice location; 11 miles from City Hall, Westchester County; also, farms and residences, 1 to 250 acres, $3,500 to $50,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY E. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 12 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A FIRST-CLASS GENTEEL THREE STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 17 x 50x100, all improvements; best of order; near St. James Hotel. Possession, if desired. Others at $8,000 to $35,000 and upward; some with stables.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A first-class Hudson River place, with furniture, if desired. For photographic view and particulars, apply to SOUTHWICK & WOOD, 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J.,—A NEAT place, containing 2¾ acres of land; house contains 10 rooms, built in the best manner; good barn and other outbuildings. The garden is in good order; fruit trees, &c. Address Box No. 5448, N. Y. Post-office.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-story brick house No. 166 Washington-st.; situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries, containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

BUILDINGS AND LOTS TO RENT—SUITable for manufacturing purposes, convenient to Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn. Inquire of C. KELSEY, office on Sedgwick-st., or at his residence, 19 Strong-place.

FARM WANTED—150 TO 200 ACRES, WELL watered, healthy locality, good soil and good neighborhood. Address Box No. 3,866 Post-office, New-York, with full particulars.

TO LET.

HOUSES IN BROOKLYN TO RENT.—Two of the new three-story and basement brick houses, with every modern convenience, corner of Park-av. and Canton-st.; rent to private families, $600. Also the brick house No. 129 Hudson-av., near Sands-st.; rent, $450. Apply at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, New-York, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

TO LET—FOR TWO MONTHS OR THE YEAR, an entire second floor in a spacious elegant house, on Murray Hill; the family is strictly private, and the location and entire appointments first-class; a separate table, or use of kitchen; liberal terms expected. Address W. W., Box No. 152 *Times* Office, until the 16th.

TO LET—AT PORT RICHMOND, S. I., UNTIL the 1st of May next, a three-story and basement brick house, furnished, and in complete order; possession given immediately. Inquire of J. C. JOHNSON, No. 7 Mercer-st., N. Y., or J. GROSHON, Esq., Port Richmond.

TO LEASE—The residence of the undersigned, corner 75th-st. and 11th-av. The house is large, in good order and pleasantly located, overlooking the Hudson. Inquire on the premises. MAJOR THOMPSON.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE FIRST FLOOR, NO. 441 Broadway, next door to Appleton's. Rent, to May 1, $700. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO HIRE—A FURNISHED HOUSE in New-York or Brooklyn, in a good location; to a family having nice furniture and wishing it well cared for, this will be a desirable opportunity to let at a fair price. Address Box No. 2,265 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A CHEAP CORner property in New-York City, not less than 50 x 100, within two miles of the Metropolitan Hotel. Address Box No. 2,200 Post-office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR FOUR GOOD English and Scotch Protestant cooks; will assist with washing if required; also, four competent Protestant nurses and seamstresses and six laundresses; fully understand their duties and will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country and have good reference; also, smart chambermaids and waitresses for private families, hotels and boarding-houses; a large number of smart, tidy girls for general housework and girls lately landed. Employers in want of such can be well supplied with smart girls of all nations and professions, Protestants and others, by favoring us with a call at WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 111 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, a good colored cook and chambermaid and waitress on hand.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; good City reference if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 124 West 32d-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as good cook and baker in a private family; the best of City reference. Call at the store No. 85 East 15th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL LATELY landed; is a first-rate embroiderer and will do any kind of up-stairs work or mind children. Call at No. 103 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHWOMAN, A SITuation as stewardess, or to sew out by the week. Can be seen at No. 628 6th-av., in the fancy-store, between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUation as first-class cook; no objection to going in the country. Can be seen this day at her last employers', No. 115 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GENERAL LAUNdress or chambermaid; first-class reference. Call at No. 433 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as child's nurse, or chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen for two days at No. 281 8th-av.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND SUMMER houses promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework. Also, farm hands, coachmen, gardeners, servants, &c. Apply at the Employment House, corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st.

ALL EMPLOYERS WANTING COMPEtent servants for City or country—excellent cooks, experienced chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, cooks to wash and iron, girls for housework and young girls—call at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

MALES.

WANTED — SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTAble Protestant man and wife, without family—the man as gardener or coachman; understands the care of greenhouse and grapery; is a good steady driver; the woman is a good plain cook, waitress or laundress; is an excellent hand with milk and butter; the best of reference. Address P. B., Box No. 235 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUAtion in the country; he thoroughly understands the care and driving of horses, &c.; also, gardening, milking, &c.; can read and write; never used tobacco nor strong drink; the best reference can be given. Call on or address S. T., No. 9 Chatham-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a competent man of long experience; has five years' first-class City reference; will be found capable of taking charge of any gentleman's establishment. Address M. P., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses, carriages and harness; he is an excellent driver and can give the best of references. Address A. H. G., care of Mr. Campbell, 9th-st., corner of 4th-av., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LANDSCAPE gardener, florist, fruit and vegetable cultivator, by a man whose character and long-tested practice in this country will bear strictest investigation. Address ALPHA, Messrs. Thorburn, No. 15 John-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE MAN, as coachman; understands the proper care of horses and would keep things in good style; is a good driver. Good reference given. Address B., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN AND plain gardener, by a steady, active man; has had many years' experience in all its branches; can produce the best of reference from his last employer. Address D. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A thoroughly competent young man; has the best of recommendations from gentlemen with whom he has lived as to character and capability. Address J. S., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; good City references. Can be seen for two days at Mr. Campbell's saddlery-store, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man who has had three years experience, and can furnish the best of references. Address J. C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, in a private family; good City references. Address P. F., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PRACTICAL GARdener by a married man; City recommendations. Address ADVERTISER, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

TO CARPET HOUSES.—WANTED, BY A salesman, who understands the carpet business thoroughly in all its details, a situation where strict attention to the interest of the employer would be appreciated; has held his present position five years. Address SMART, Box No. 380 *Times* Office.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

BOGARDUS WATER WHEELS,
of the cheapest and most approved pattern.
MILL-STONES AND MILL MACHINERY.
Address JOHN T. NOYE, Buffalo, N. Y.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE—about 12 horse power; been used less than six months. Can be seen at No. 102 Front-st., Brooklyn. For terms, apply to R. C. WHITE, No. 11 Murray-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND BOGARDUS ECCENTRIC MILL, in good order.
LOCKWOOD & EVERETT, No. 77 John-st.

PROPOSALS

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, July 14, 1864. }

PROPOSALS FOR MALLEABLE IRON CAVALRY TRIMMINGS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864, at 4 o clock P. M. for the delivery at the following points of the undermentioned quantities of malleable iron trimmings for cavalry equipments:

At the New-York agency, New-York, 30,000 sets.
At the Frankford arsenal, 10,000 sets.
At the Alleghany arsenal, 20,000 sets.
At the St. Louis arsenal, 10,000 sets.

Each set is to consist of the numbers of each kind of buckle, square, ring, bolt, stud and loop now prescribed, except that two of the D rings in each set are to be made of the new pattern, with stop, according to the model to be seen at the above arsenals. The castings are to be made of the best quality of malleable iron, the tongues of the buckles of the best clock wire. The dimensions of the cleaned castings and the finish and dimensions of the buckle-tongues and rollers must conform strictly to the standard gauges, which will be applied before japanning. After being thoroughly cleaned, and freed from all sprues and irregularities, they are to be japanned in the best manner.

The goods are to be put up in papers in the usual manner, and packed, two hundred complete sets in a box of a quality, and marked as may be prescribed by the inspecting officer.

The work is to be subject to the inspection of the manufactory in all stages of its progress, and no goods are to be received or paid for which have not passed inspection.

Deliveries are to be made as follows: Bidders will state the weekly rate at which they can deliver.

Bidders will state the arsenal or arsenals where they propose to deliver, and the number of sets they propose to deliver at each place, if for more than one. Failures to make deliveries at a specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bids will be received from parties other than regular manufacturers of the articles proposed for, and who are known to this Department to be capable of executing in their own shops the work proposed for.

Forms of bids can be obtained at the above named arsenals. *Proposals not made out on this form will not be considered.*

GUARANTEE.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the article proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the clerk of the nearest District Court, and the United States District Attorney.

Bonds, in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ———, in the County of ———, and State of ———, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated June 4, 1864, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-.

[Seal.]
[Seal.]

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

Each party obtaining a contract will be obliged to enter into bonds with approved sureties for the faithful execution of the same.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brig.-Gen. George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Malleable Iron Cavalry Trimmings."

GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, }
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1864. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 11th inst., for furnishing by contract, at the depot of army clothing and equipage, New-York City,

Sky-blue kersey, army standard.
Infantry trowsers.
Sack coats, lined.
Sack coats, unlined.
Shirts, flannel.
Drawers, Canton flannel.
Shirts, knit.
Drawers, knit.
Stockings.
Forage caps.
Blankets, India rubber.
Knapsacks.
Haversacks.
Bugles.
Drums.
Fifes, B and C.
Canteens.
Camp-kettles.
Mess-pans.
Axes, felling.
Axe-handles.
Pick-axes.
Pick-axe-handles.
Hatchets.
Hatchet-handles.
Spades.
National colors.
Camp colors.
Regimental colors, artillery.
Regimental colors, infantry.
Recruiting flags.
Cavalry guidons.
Garrison flags.
Storm flags.
Shelter-tents.

Samples or specifications of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will, however, submit with their proposals, samples of the articles which they propose to deliver, or of the materials of which the articles are to be made—in the latter case at least one yard of the material should be submitted.

Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, the shortest time in which they can make delivery, and how soon they can complete the delivery of all they bid for.

Proposals will also be received at the same time for furnishing trimmings and making up infantry trowsers from kersey furnished by the United States.

All bids must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by two responsible parties, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein, he will execute it at once, and give bonds for its faithful performance.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing (here insert the name of the article bid for)" and addressed to Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

ARMY SUPPLIES—BEEF CATTLE.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF }
SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1864. }

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office, until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, for supplying BEEF CATTLE for the use of the United States Army, to be delivered at the WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, New-York City, or at some other convenient point in, or in the near vicinity of the City of New-York, to be designated by the undersigned, and in such numbers as may from time to time be required, not exceeding four hundred and fifty head in any calendar month from the 15th of August, 1864, to the 1st of November, 1864, notice to be given to the contractor on Saturday of each week, on his application at this office, of the number of cattle he shall be required to deliver during the following week.

As the cattle will be required for shipment, none but *first quality* of oxen or steers, entirely free from all blemishes or imperfections, and not less than three years old, will be received; and no lot of cattle the average gross weight of which is not as high as twelve hundred and seventy-five pounds, nor any bullock of less gross weight than twelve hundred pounds. The exact gross weight of each bullock to be ascertained by the scales; time of weighing to be determined by the Inspector on the part of the United States, Mr. George Starr, whose certificate of inspection, stating the number of cattle delivered, their weight, &c., will constitute the voucher, on presentation of which the accounts will be paid when funds are in hands for the purpose. Each proposal, to be entertained, must have a printed copy of this advertisement posted at its head, and be in the following form:

"I, A— B, of the city or town of ——, county of ——, State of ——, hereby propose to deliver to the Subsistence Department of the U. S. Army, at Washington Drove Yards, New-York City, or other point in or near said City, to be designated, such number of Beef Cattle, not exceeding four hundred and fifty head in any calendar month, of the quality, condition, &c., described in the advertisement above posted, as I may from time to time be required to furnish on due notification,— cents per pound gross weight."

To be subscribed by two responsible sureties, as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby agree that should the above bid be accepted, we will give our bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, that the contract shall be fulfilled.

"——— ———,
"——— ———."

The ability of the sureties to respond in the sum of ten thousand dollars must be certified by the U. S. District Attorney or other proper officer; such certificate to accompany the proposal.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Beef Cattle." The right exists with the United States to reject any or all the bids that shall not be regarded as satisfactory. All bidders to be present at the opening.

H. F. CLARKE,
Col., A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, }
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, the 11th inst., for delivering by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in New-York City:

Sewed Bootees.
Pegged Bootees.
Sewed Boots.
Pegged Boots.
Packing Boxes.

Samples of which can be seen at this office. Bidders will state the quantity they wish to furnish, and how soon they can complete the delivery of the quantity they bid for.

They will submit with their proposals a sample of the article they propose to furnish.

A proper guarantee must accompany all bids for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing," (here insert the name of the article bid for,) and addressed to Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 3, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING SOUTH WING TO NAVY DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for building South Wing to Navy Department Building," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 15th day of August, 1864. Plans and specifications are ready for examination at the Navy Department, and the bids must be for the whole building, finished and complete in all its details, except the hot water heating apparatus. Bidders are requested to name the time in which they will engage to have the building completed and ready for occupation; and all bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——— of ———, in the State of ———, and ——— of ———, in the State of ———, hereby guarantee that in case of the foregoing bid of ——— for building new south wing to Navy Department be accepted he or they will within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post-office nearest their residence execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient securities; and in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and that which may be accepted.

Witness, A. B. Guarantor,
E. F. C. D. Guarantor.
———, 1864.

I hereby certify that the above-named ——— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

To be signed by the United States Navy Agent, District Judge, Attorney or Collector.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, }
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1864. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 11th of August next, for the delivery by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in New-York City.

Army Blankets, of domestic manufacture, Wool, Gray, (with letters U. S. in black, four inches long, in the centre,) to be seven feet long and five feet six inches wide, to weigh five pounds each.

Bidders will state the number they wish to furnish, how many they can deliver per week, when they can commence, and where they can furnish their deliveries.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, setting forth that if a contract is awarded to the party named therein he will at once execute the contract and give bond for the faithful performance of the same.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Blankets," and addressed to
Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, D. Q. M. G.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO SEWER CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with title of work for which it may be offered, the name of the bidder, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office, until 11 A. M., of Thursday, August 11, 1864, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, to wit:

Tenth-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-fifth street; Third-avenue, from One Hundred and Eighth to One Hundred and Tenth-street; Thirty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; Third-avenue, from Ninth to Tenth streets, and Hudson-street, from Beach to Hubert-street.

Specifications and blank forms for the bids can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
JULY 30, 1864. A. W. CRAVEN. } Board.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until Thursday, Aug. 11, A. D., 1864, for furnishing this department with "Sky Blue Kerseys," Army Standard, to be delivered free of charge, at the Army Clothing Depot, Steubenville, Ohio, in good, new packages, with the name of the party, furnishing the kind and quality of goods distinctly marked thereon. Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposals, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and time of delivery. Bids will be opened on Thursday, Aug. 11th, A. D., 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., when bidders are invited to be present, and awards will be made as soon as practicable thereafter. Bidders, or their duly authorized agents, are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made. The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable, is reserved.

By order of Col. Thomas Swords, Assistant Quartermaster General.
ALEXANDER CONN,
Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1864. }

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at this Office until Friday the 12th day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M., when they will be publicly opened, for the furnishing of Materials and the erection of a building on the grounds attached to the Old Reservoir, corner of Eighty-sixth street and Seventh-avenue.

The amount of security required will be $2,000.

Plans and specifications, together with blank forms of proposals in accordance with the ordinances of the Common Council can be had on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, }
No. 237 Broadway. }

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, August 15, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M.,

For regulating and grading, curb, gutter, and flagging Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth streets.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office—Dated Street Department, New-York, August 3, 1864.

CHARLES G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., }
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864. }

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiments returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 3 City Hall.
JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS, OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE. } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

STATIONERY.

WM. H. WOGLOM,
ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURER,
STATIONER AND PRINTER,
NO. 245 GREENWICH-ST.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS of all kinds, sold upon reasonable terms.

Just out, a reliable card of U. S. Stamp Duties under the new law. Price 15c. Send for a copy.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON.........3,204 tons.... 900-horse power
LAFAYETTE...........3,204 tons.... 900-horse power
EUGENIE.................(Afloat)... 900-horse power
FRANCE..................(Building)... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.........(Building)...1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY..............Aug. 17.
LAFAYETTE.........WEDNESDAY..............Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY..............Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE.........WEDNESDAY..............Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY..............Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine)..............$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)..........$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	....
ERIN—building	3,215	....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	....
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse,
VIRGINIA	2,876	Grace.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA..............................Saturday, Aug. 13.
ERIN......................................Saturday, Aug. 27.
PENNSYLVANIA......................Saturday, Sept. 10.
LOUISIANA..............................Saturday, Sept. 24.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 3.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug. 10.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 17.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..............................$132 50
Second Cabin Passage...............................80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..............................$112 50
Second Cabin Passage...............................65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

The steamship CITY OF CORK of this line will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Aug. 11, at noon, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL— Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER...SATURDAY..........Aug. 13
CITY OF LONDON.............SATURDAY..........Aug. 20
CITY OF BALTIMORE........SATURDAY..........Aug. 27

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

REOPENING OF THE NICARAGUA ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, AT NOON, will dispatch their elegant new steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the favorite steamship
MOSES TAYLOR.

The accommodations on these fine vessels are very superior, and especially adapted to the comfort of families moving to the land of gold.

For passage, apply only at the office of the line, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class new steamship
COSTA RICA,
E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander,
will sail from Pier No. 3, North River.
SATURDAY, August 13, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship NORTHERN LIGHT will succeed the COSTA RICA and sail Aug. 23.

For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 1864,
AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.,
The United States Mail side-wheel steamship
EVENING STAR,
W. R. BELL, Commander,
Will sail as above from Pier No. 46 North River, third Pier above Canal-st.

For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
GEO. W. COUCH, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, at 12 o'clock noon, the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL will sail as above, from Pier No. 3, North River.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 5 Bowling Green.
D. B. ALLEN.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS Commander, will sail from the company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11 o'clock A. M. The PERSIA will sail on the 24th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 7 A. M., and 30th-st. at 7:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassy-point, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh, at 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; Cozzens, 7:40; Grassypoint, 8:25; arriving in New-York at 10:30.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.— The AURORA leaves Jay-st. daily, without exception, at 8 A. M. Lands at 30th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT Hamilton. The NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30. Dey-st., at 9:45, 12:45, 3:45. Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) at 10, 1, 4.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGE-PORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tin cans assorted.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—
LONG BRANCH
At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.
WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH; BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)

On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Passengers for Saratoga Springs, by taking the 10:30 A. M. daily and on SATURDAYS the 4 P. M. train, go through to Saratoga without change of cars.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—For Jamaica, 8 and 10:15 A. M. 1, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. For Hempstead, 8 and 10:15 A. M., and 3:15 and 4:15 P. M. For Syosset, 10:15 A. M., and 4:15 P. M. For North Islip and Greenport, 8 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. Leave Jamaica, 6, 8, 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6 and 7 P. M. Sunday trains leave hourly from East New-York.
L. O. RICHARDSON, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.— Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

EXCURSIONS.

PLEASURE EXCURSION ON HARLEM RIVER.

The High Bridge over Harlem River is now thrown open for foot passengers, having been closed since 1861, while raising the bridge to increase the supply of water for the City. It now presents on its top a new feature, and has solid and substantial iron railings, rendering it safe for children and pleasure seekers. The Harlem and Spuyten Duyvil Navigation Company's boats ply hourly from Harlem to High Bridge. First boat up at 6¾ A. M. from Harlem. Last boat down 6 P. M. from King's Bridge. Fare 10 cents; 12 tickets $1.
D. D. INSLEE, Assistant Superintendent.
HARLEM, Aug. 8, 1864.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York.

For description of the routes and further information apply at office foot of Cortlandt-st., or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

BIDDLE'S GROVE AND WOODBRIDGE PARK.—The splendid new barges, GERALDINE and STELLA; a large steamer with saloons. Also, small steamers for picnics and excursions.
R. V. BONNELL & CO., No. 159 Front-st.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

BRADBURY'S
GOLD MEDAL
NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES,

after thorough and repeated tests by GOTTSCHALK, MASON, MILLS, SANDERSON, FRADEL, MORGAN, BELLER, TIMM, PATTERSON, and many others of the most competent judges, are pronounced "superior in power, purity, richness and quality of tone and thoroughness of workmanship." See their letter in my last circular. Seven First Premiums, including two Gold Medals, were received by Mr. Bradbury within four weeks, at the State fairs; and at the American Institute of 1863, "for the BEST PIANO-FORTE, A GOLD MEDAL." Warerooms No. 427 Broome-st., one block east of Broadway.
WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms No. 758 Broadway.
PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE
ON INSTALLMENTS.

RAVEN & BACON,

Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS FOR FAMILIES, CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS— Recognized by the musical profession as greatly superior to Harmoniums, Melodeons and all other small organs. [See our illustrated catalogue for explicit testimony to their superiority, from a majority of the most eminent organists in America.] Prices, $85 to $500 each.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.—The great reputation which our Cabinet Organs have obtained, and the extensive demand for them, have induced dealers to advertise, in some cases, quite different instruments as Cabinet Organs, and in others to represent to purchasers that Harmoniums and other reed organs are the same thing. This is not true. The excellences of our Cabinet Organs, which have given them their high reputation, are the result not merely of the superiority of their workmanship, but also, in large measure, of essential differences in construction, which, being patented, cannot be imitated by other makers. From these arise their better quality and volume of tone and unrivaled capacity for expression. Warerooms in New-York, No. 7 Mercer-st.
MASON BROTHERS.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.
HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

CHAMBERS' AND GABLER'S COTTAGE squares and grand squares, also cottage upright pianos, equal in tone and quality to any other first-class pianos; are sold at more moderate prices. Warerooms, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.— J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, N. Y. Peloubet's superior Harmoniums, $95 and $150; with pedals, $225 to $600. Instruments to let, or sold on installments.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

STILL GREATER ATTRACTIONS,
ANOTHER GRAND RAVEL PANTOMIME,
AFTERNOON at 3; EVENING at 7½ o'clock,
THE MYSTIC CAVE;
Or, THE ENCHANTED HORN.
NEW TRICKS. SPLENDID SCENERY.
MAGNIFICENT DENOUEMENT.

TONY DENIER, the unapproachable Clown; Mr. C. K. FOX, Mr. G. DAVENPORT, Mons. GROSSI, Mlle. LOUISE, and the incomparable Danseuse, Mlle. ERNESTINE, appear.

Mr. D. L. MORRIS,
THE CELEBRATED GERMANICO-AMERICANO,
"WILL SPEAK SOME TINGS"
IN A LEARNED DISSERTATION UPON THE TIMES,
EXHIBITION EVERY MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK
In Lecture Room, without additional charge,
OF HERR NALOLSKI'S WONDERFUL CABINET,
only 4½ feet high, 3 feet wide and 2 feet thick, containing 300 varieties of elaborate, full-sized, strong and useful pieces of furniture.

THE GRAND ORCHESTRION
will play at short intervals, day and evening, the most DIFFICULT and ELABORATE OVERTURES and COMPOSITIONS, with all the effect of a
FULL ORCHESTRA OF 20 INSTRUMENTS.

THE NEW VENTILATOR, DRIVEN BY STEAM introduces 30,000 feet of cool air per minute, rendering it the
COOLEST PLACE OF AMUSEMENT IN THE CITY.
MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUD-FISH,
BROUGHT HERE IN DRY, SOLID CLAY!!!
GIANT GIRL, FRENCH GIANT, DWARFS, ALBINOS, AND A MILLION OTHER CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—COMMENCES 7 3-4

Lessee and Manager...........................Wm. Wheatley
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY,
THE ILLUMINATED GARDENS OPEN EVERY EVENING.
In consequence of the
GREAT SUCCESS AND UNIVERSAL DEMAND,
the distinguished artist,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
will repeat this WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10, 1864, and EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, her CELEBRATED AND RENOWNED RENDITION OF
LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE
(as played by her
OVER NINE HUNDRED TIMES
throughout the United States, with the most distinguished success,)
in C. W. Tayleur's thrilling Drama, entitled
EAST LYNNE; OR THE ELOPEMENT,
founded upon the powerful novel of the same name.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF MUCH EXCELLENCE, embracing the names of Messrs. L. R. Shewell, J. C. Nunan, J. G. Burnett, J. W. Blaisdell, E. B. Holmes, J. Seymour, Mrs. Skerrett, Mary Wells, Fisher, Florence, Everett, &c., &c.
Musical Conductor.........HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED
TO REPRESENT THE
COUNTY OF NEW-YORK
IN THE
ARMY.

COUNTY BOUNTY THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

Hand Money—County to New Recruits or Veterans..$20
United States to New Recruits.................................10
United States to Veterans......................................15

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, have resolved to recommence the business of recruiting for the army, with the view of raising the quota in anticipation of a new call by the President for men.

Recruits will be received as formerly at the several Provost-Marshals' offices, at Tammany Hall, and at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner Broadway and Chambers-st.

The following are the various Provost-Marshals' Offices:

Fourth District—Capt. Joel B. Erhardt, No. 104 Liberty-street.

Fifth District—Capt. Henry P. West, corner Broome and Crosby streets.

Sixth District—Capt. Koster, corner Sixth-avenue and Thirteenth-street.

Seventh District—Frederick C. Wagner, No. 63 Third-avenue.

Eighth District—Benjamin F. Manierre, No. 1,303 Broadway.

Ninth District—Wm. Dunning, corner Forty-seventh-street and Broadway.

All recruits will receive in their own hands the County Bounty of $300, and any party bringing a Recruit will receive a County Premium of $20, in cash, for every man, whether new Recruit or Veteran, and a certificate entitling the bearer to the United States Premium of $10 for a new Recruit, and $15 for a Veteran.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 4, 1864.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
Committee on Volunteering.
ORISON BLUNT,
Chairman of Committee.

THE DRAFT.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—GENTLEMEN RESIDING in the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York, comprising the Eighth Congressional District of the State, will be furnished promptly with alien substitutes and their exemption papers, (for three years,) correctly procured, by forwarding their orders to the office of the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Money payable only when the representative is furnished and the exemption papers secured. Ladies wishing to send a representative to the army will have their orders promptly attended to and will have precedence. The Eighth District, under the superintendence of Capt. B. F. Manierre, Provost-Marshal, is furnishing more men in this way than any other District in the State, and with continued energy will probably fill its quota without a draft. Most of the representatives have been procured by the Merchants, Bankers and General Representative Volunteer Association, office No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.

Gentlemen wishing to procure alien substitutes in advance of the draft, can have them mustered and exemption papers procured (for three years) from the Provost-Marshal of their District, by calling and leaving the number of their residence at the Merchants, Bankers and General Volunteer and Substitute Association, office No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

DRAFT INSURANCE OFFICE, NO. 247 BROADWAY.—Insurance against draft for one year, $100; for two years, $150; for three years, $200, in all the States. Premiums not to be paid until after the draft. This office affords all those liable to the draft an opportunity to procure a substitute, in case they are drafted, for the above-named premiums. Send for circulars giving full particulars.
ALFRED KERSHAW, Proprietor.

100 VOLUNTEERS WANTED—FOR THE navy. Will be taken for one year. A very large cash bounty given. Those liable to the coming draft can volunteer, and thus avoid it. This is the rarest opportunity ever offered. Apply early to J. C. MILTON & CO., No. 208 Broadway.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., }
NEW-YORK CITY. }

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

SUBSTITUTES FURNISHED WITHOUT delay, in large numbers or singly, on application to WILSON & BALDWIN, No. 27 John-st., (basement,) New-York, or No. 184 York-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

DISCHARGED WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

SUBSTITUTES—ALSO REPRESENTATIVES for the coming draft—furnished at reasonable prices without delay or inconvenience to residents of this City or State only. References given if required. Apply at the old-established office, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

EXEMPTS.—EXEMPTION PAPERS FOR U. S. and State prepared and filed, at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

IRON WORK.

CORNELL & WATSON,
NO. 199 WOOSTER-ST.,
Manufacture every description of
IRON WORK
FOR BUILDING PURPOSES,
IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES, VERANDAHS,
SHUTTERS, DOORS, BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS,
FLOOR LIGHTS, SASHES, WINDOW GUARDS, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. WEDNESDAY,
Thirteenth Night of the Engagement of
MR. DAN BRYANT.
(By request.)
The favorite domestic drama, the
IRISH EMIGRANT.

Tim O'Brien...............................Mr. Dan Bryant
Tom Bobalink............................Mr. Charles Fisher
Mr. Granite................................Mr. Norton
Mr. Sterling................................Mr. Browne
Henry Travers............................Mr. Williamson
Mrs. Gringriskin.........................Mrs. John Sefton
Polly Bobalink............................Mrs. W. R. Floyd
Mary...Miss Sands

And the popular afterpiece,
HANDY ANDY.

Handy Andy.................................Mr. Dan Bryant
(with his celebrated Irish comic song, Lanagan's Ball, and Irish Jig.)
Squire Egan................................Mr. W. R. Floyd
Mr. Murphy.................................Mr. A. H. Davenport
Dick Dawson................................Mr. Daly
Mr. Furlong.................................Mr. Browne
Edward Connor.............................Mr. Pope
Timon...Mr. Williamson
Conah Rooney (with song of "Kathleen Mavourneen")............Miss Iona Burke
Mad Nance...................................Mrs. Manring
Fanny Dawson..............................Miss Barrett

THURSDAY—THE COLLEEN BAWN. Myles-na-Coppaleen, Mr. DAN BRYANT.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Mr. DAN BRYANT—first time here, RORY O'MORE.
In rehearsal, the White Horse of the Peppers, in which Mr. Dan Bryant will perform.

WALLACK'S.
EXTRA NOTICE.
BENEFIT
OF
MR. DAN BRYANT,
FRIDAY AUG. 12,
when he will appear for the first time in Lover's famous drama of
RORY O'MORE.

A CARD.
WINTER GARDEN, Aug. 8.

Ladies and gentlemen engaged at the Winter Garden Theatre for the season of 1864-65, are requested to meet at the green-room on FRIDAY, Aug. 12, at 12 M., preparatory to opening on Monday, the 15th.
W. STUART.

DRY GOODS.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1864.

A NEW AND GREAT INVENTION IN HOOP SKIRTS.
THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING.
J. I. & J. O. WEST, NO. 97 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.

Are the owners of the patent and exclusive manufacturers of this,
J. W. BRADLEY'S
PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most elastic, flexible and durable spring ever used, enabling the wearer, in consequence of its great elasticity and flexibleness, to place and fold the skirt when in use as easily and with the same convenience as a silk or muslin dress. It entirely obviates and silences the only objections to hoop skirts, viz.: the annoyance to the wearer as well as the public, especially in crowded assemblies, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, or in any crowded place from the difficulty of contracting them to occupying a small space. This entirely removes the difficulty, while giving the skirt the usual full and symmetrical form, and is the lightest and most stylish and graceful appearance for the street, opera, promenade or house dress. A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirt for a single day, will never afterward willingly dispense with the use of them. They are the best quality in every part, and by far the lightest, most durable, comfortable and economical skirt made. Merchants will be supplied as above, and ladies in most first-class retail stores in this City and throughout the different States.

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THE MOST POPULAR
AND FLEXIBLE IN USE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
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BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT
Very flexible, folded easily when in use to occupy a small space, making the most agreeable skirt worn.
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PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.
Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable article made.
For sale by
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,
THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT WE HAVE EVER SEEN IN LADIES' SKIRTS.
And an article of
SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE.
ROBERT MORTON,
No. 489 Broadway.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!
Fine Shirts made to order, and a perfect fit warranted; good assortment of Gauze Undershirts which absorb the perspiration, preventing the wearer from taking cold; three and four-ply Linen Collars, rich Neck-Ties, and Scarfs; a full and complete assortment of men's furnishing Goods, at retail, by GEO. M. TRACY, Agent, No. 101 William-st., New-York.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for discases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by Dr. WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family, with full instructions for restoring the monthly sickness. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canadas by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by E. WARNER, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is one dollar a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. A book that treats of the dreadful effects of early abuse. Two hundred pages. Sent by mail for ten three-cent stamps. Male and Female Preventive, five dollars.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,389 N. Y. Post-office.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

THE INVASION.

ROUT OF THE ENEMY AT MOOREFIELD.

The Reported Capture of Prisoners and Artillery Confirmed.

VIGOROUS PURSUIT BY AVERILL.

Rebels Routed at Moorefield by Gen. Averill

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

Information has been received here that Gen. AVERILL, after overtaking the enemy at Moorefield, attacked and utterly routed them, capturing between five and six hundred prisoners, including Gen. JOHNSON, who subsequently escaped, and his whole staff, with their headquarters, colors, all the rebel artillery and trains, and a large quantity of small arms. Gen. McCAUSLAND himself barely escaped by flying into the mountains.

Gen. AVERILL pursued the scattered remnant of the rebel force for twenty-four miles, capturing many of the fugitives. His entire loss in killed was seven men.

The pursuit was only abandoned when Gen. AVERILL's horses were too exhausted to follow the rebels into the mountains.

Defeat of the Rebel Gens. McCausland and Bradley Johnson, &c., &c.

DISPATCHES FROM GEN. KELLEY.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Friday, Aug. 5.

Gov. BOREMAN: My force repulsed the enemy again yesterday, at New-Creek. Gen. McCAUSLAND's and Gen. BRADLEY JOHNSON's force attacked that post at 3 o'clock P. M. The fight continued till long after dark. The enemy retreating during the night, leaving their killed and wounded. The enemy's loss severe; ours not heavy; will not exceed twenty-five killed and fifty wounded. The garrison made a most gallant defence, under the command of Col. STEVENSON, Col. HOY and Major SIMPSON.

B. F. KELLEY, Brig.-Gen.

NEW-CREEK, W. Va., Friday, Aug. 5.

Gov. BOREMAN: I have just arrived here. The enemy were effectually repulsed, and are rapidly retreating toward Moorefield. We have saved West Virginia from a terrible scourging by this invading army of rebels and invaders.

B. F. KELLEY, Brig.-Gen.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 9—Midnight.

We have heard nothing to-day from the valley.

Particulars of the Recent Operations of the Second Division of Cavalry under Gen. Averill.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HANCOCK, Md., Friday, Aug. 5, 1864.

I send you to-day a very complete, although somewhat hurriedly compiled, report of the operations of the Second Cavalry Division during the recent invasion.

On the evening of July 28, Gen. AVERILL commenced retiring from Hagerstown, sending his train to Chambersburgh, and thence to Carlisle; on the same evening he notified the Superintendent of the railroad to have an engine at Hagerstown in readiness to remove the cars and other property, but his request was not complied with, although there was an abundance of time to do so, and the result was that part of the train was captured by the enemy.

Early on the morning of July 29, Gen. AVERILL's scouts reported the enemy crossing the Potomac, with cavalry and dismounted men at Falling Waters, with cavalry at Shepherdstown, [and at McCoy's with cavalry and artillery in considerable force, and by 10 o'clock the enemy were driving in his pickets on the Williamsport pike. The enemy soon began to move on both flanks of Gen. AVERILL's command in numbers vastly superior to his own, making it necessary for him to retire, which he did early in the afternoon in the direction of Chambersburgh, skirmishing all the way. At night the command halted at Greencastle, sending patrols westward as far as Mercersburgh, and intending to fight if the enemy "provoked" a battle.

Maj.-Gen. COUCH was at this time at Chambersburgh in communication with us, and was kept constantly advised of all our own and of the enemy's movements. During the night of the 29th to 30th Gen. AVERILL received information to the effect that a large body of the rebels, distinct from those in his front, had proceeded by another route to Chambersburgh, and, as was subsequently ascertained, were moving eastward on the pike toward Baltimore. Our forces were immediately headed toward Fayetteville on the pike, to dispute the advance of the rebels, and thereupon they began to retreat. Gen. AVERILL moved rapidly back to Chambersburgh to attack the enemy, whose main body—a conjunction having been formed of all the rebel forces—was retiring in the direction of St. Thomas, but our advance overtook and attacked his rear at McConnellsville, punishing him severely, the engagement lasting until dark. We cut off from 300 to 500 men from the main body, who fled in disorder, many of whom were, and are still being, picked up while endeavoring to make their way up the river, by a detachment from one of our brigades, which was sent to intercept them.

On the morning of the 31st we again overtook and harassed the enemy's rear, pursuing him all day, and arriving at Hancock in the evening, where he formed in line of battle, north of the river and west of the town.

Gen. AVERILL's thin command was now without rations, and his men and horses nearly exhausted, having been almost constantly on the march during the previous three days of most intense heat, and through one constant cloud of dust. It will no doubt surprise many of your readers to learn in this connection that his entire command consisted of but 1,000 cavalrymen, who *had marched over 1,400 miles* since the 1st of May, without a remount and without scarcely a day's rest.

The enemy, whom we had been thus successfully driving in our front, numbered over 3,000, and were mounted upon good fresh horses, stolen from the farmers during their invasion of a few days previous, which was evidenced by the fact that, during the entire pursuit to this place, not one of their horses was abandoned, except when the rider was either killed or wounded, while about 300 of ours were left several miles behind, completely worn out and exhausted. If any horses were left in the country, we were not permitted to take them, and we had not received a fresh supply, although promised and momentarily expected, until yesterday, when certain changes occurred. Gen. KELLY was notified from Chambersburgh that the enemy were moving in the direction of Cumberland, and again on the morning of the 31st he was informed that Gen. AVERILL was driving the enemy, who were retiring in the direction of Hancock, and requested to move his command up toward that place, so that between Gen. KELLY's and AVERILL's forces the enemy would be captured, but nothing was heard in reply from Gen. KELLY.

The enemy attempted to cross the river at Hancock, but Gen. AVERILL's artillery was so manœuvred as to completely control the ford at that point, and expecting a rear attack by Gen. KELLY, he also moved up the head of his column and attacked the enemy in front, who withdrew and retired upon the Cumberland pike, continuing his flight during the night, felling trees and burning bridges in his rear, rendering pursuit with Gen. AVERILL's small and worn-out command, his horses being nearly all shoeless, extremely hazardous, and, indeed, utterly impossible. Gen. AVERILL, however, sent a messenger to the nearest station with a telegram to Gen. KELLY, informing him that the enemy were making for Cumberland, and requesting that a train of cars be sent to take up his command dismounted, so as to be of assistance, if necessary, to which a reply was received that his command was not needed. During the next three days Gen. AVERILL's command were employed watching the fords up and down the river, patrolling the country, and guarding the prominent rebel sympathizers whom Gen. AVERILL detailed to clear out the roads and rebuild the bridges upon the Cumberland pike, a comparatively easy service, which afforded those brave and trusty veterans a much needed rest after their previous fatigues, and put them in proper trim to withstand the dangers and hardships they expect to endure upon the march on which they have once again already started.

S. L. V.

THE MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION.

Gen. Grant in the Field—A Visit to Gen. Hunter—Sheridan in Command.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

MONOCACY, Saturday, Aug. 6, 1864.

Matters military are yet a sealed book that I cannot spread out to public perusal, for the presumption is that all the daily papers are laid on the tables of the rebel Generals within an hour or two after their issue, and that thus what might be interesting reading matter to the loyal public, becomes more valuable than a reconnoissance in force to our enemy. Being unwilling to aid and comfort EARLY in this style, if there has been any marching or countermarching of our forces, I remain silent concerning it.

One subject, however, is a public theme by this time. Thousands are aware of it in all parts of the loyal country. EARLY undoubtedly knew it by noon to-day, and if he has telegraphic communication with Richmond JEFF. DAVIS was fully informed of it before sundown to-day. Therefore, I hazard telling the enemy nothing when I say that Lieut.-Gen. GRANT has been with us for twelve hours of the last twenty-four. Friday afternoon, at a little before 5 o'clock, the loungers at the Relay House were somewhat astonished to see a small man, wearing three stars and smoking a cigar, descend from a car of the Washington 3 P. M. train. Taking a chair on the railroad platform, he smoked and talked with the four staff officers accompanying him for an hour or more, when a special train from Baltimore hauled up at the Relay House, and in a moment after the Lieutenant-General was on his way to hold a conference with Gen. HUNTER, whose headquarters then were at Thomas House, about a mile and a half south of the railroad at Monocacy Junction.

The train arrived at the Junction at about 7 o'clock, and a conveyance being in waiting, Gen. GRANT was immediately conveyed to HUNTER's headquarters, where he remained during the night. Of what transpired there nothing is known, and we can only guess at it, as events slowly develope themselves in the future. On Saturday morning, at about 8 o'clock, Gens. GRANT and HUNTER, with the staff officers of the form, appeared at Gen. TYLER's headquarters, which are established immediately on the railroad, at Monocacy Bridge. During two hours or more the Generals sat under the trees in front of the house engaged in nothing more important than desultory conversation, mostly on indifferent subjects. Gen. TYLER did the honors of host to the extent of his conveniences.

GRANT's appearance is decidedly better than it has been for a year past. His moustache, which was by no means becoming, has disappeared, and his whiskers are again closely trimmed. His eye is clear—his general air and manner that of a man who sees a prosperous end to all his undertakings. All this is in striking contrast to his appearance during many days of his great Virginia campaign, especially from the time of the battle of the Wilderness to the crossing of the Pamunkey. During those days there was an air of weariness, increasing daily, that was painful to behold, and made the lover of his country fear that even his wonderful physical and intellectual strength was breaking down under the fearful responsibilities of his position. I can give no better augury for the bettered condition of our military affairs than to say that all that has now disappeared from GRANT's personal appearance, and he looks again as he did during the last days before Vicksburgh, when he could see a certainly prosperous end to the matter in hand.

In the course of conversation this morning, GRANT said of the late repulse at Petersburgh, that there was no earthly reason why it should not have been an entire success if his orders had been obeyed. The springing of the mine, he said, was a complete surprise of the rebels, and it only needed obedience to his orders to have routed the entire rebel army. Further than this GRANT did not say, but thanks to him, a Court of Inquiry is ordered, through whom the country will soon learn on whose head to visit its vengeance for those five thousand soldiers of the Union slain and maimed in vain, and for that opportunity lost, which may be weeks and months in coming again. While still waiting for something or somebody, I saw how GRANT cuts red tape, which requires a word of explanation. Some months ago, the Ninetieth New-York, then in distant field of operations, reënlisted as veteran recruits, but were not able then to take their furlough, on account of a press of business. Yesterday the regiment departed for home on furlough. But twenty-two of the men, for some trivial offence, were, as a punishment, not allowed to go, and were put into other regiments to serve until their regiment returned, and were still held as veteran recruits. These twenty-two men, being at Monocacy, one of them waited on Gen. GRANT.

A private soldier, grim and travel-stained, bearing in his every feature a trace of long and hard service in the field, the Lieutenant-General listened attentively while he told his tale and plead for himself and his companions. A few questions put and answered, and GRANT was satisfied that injustice had been done them, and on the spot he wrote a telegram to the proper officer, then at Harper's Ferry, instructing him to furlough the men immediately, and the consequence is they leave for home to-night, with a consciousness that the Commander-in-Chief of our armies metes out equal and exact justice to all.

At nearly 11 o'clock the train arrived from Baltimore, and Gen. PHIL. SHERIDAN stepping off, it became apparent that for him had GRANT and HUNTER been waiting. GRANT took SHERIDAN aside a few steps, and for a few moments the two were engaged in earnest conversation. Gen. SHERIDAN, world-famous now as a cavalry Commander, looks none the worse for the many long marches and hard fights he had been through this Summer. While GRANT and SHERIDAN were consulting, Gen. HUNTER was sitting by Mrs. Gen. RICKETTS, but had not said a word to her, in view of which the Lieutenant-General perpetrated a joke, when he turned to HUNTER and said he was sorry to interrupt him, but the train was now ready to start. Acting on the hint, SHERIDAN and HUNTER stepped on board, and a moment after were on their way to Harper's Ferry, where they arrived at 1 o'clock P. M., and immediately proceeded to the front.

Concerning the position to be occupied by Gen. SHERIDAN, I am informed that the Department of West Virginia (HUNTER's) and Susquehanna (COUCH's) have been consolidated under him, and that he will take command of the troops in the field, and that HUNTER will command under him. In view of the fact that HUNTER is SHERIDAN's senior in rank, I consider the latter part of this arrangement at least doubtful.

MOBILE AND ITS DEFENCES.

The Obstacles Admiral Farragut has Overcome.

From the Philadelphia North American.

The war, whose activity has in its great feats been limited to a comparatively few points, now, after months of preparation and expectation, has swept another and most important city into its grasp, and advances upon Mobile. This is the last real stronghold possessed by the rebels on all the long coast of the bay, and when captured will be as severe a blow to them, in their present estate, as was the capture of New-Orleans in their earlier condition. The city has been tried twice before, once by Admiral PORTER's mortar flotilla shortly after the capture of New-Orleans, and again more recently by Admiral FARRAGUT, assailing Grant's Pass in order to divert attention from other undertakings.

The defences of Mobile embrace almost everything which has ever been devised to strengthen a threatened or beleaguered city. There are two entrances to the bay; one by the eastern projection of Dauphin Island, called the Swash Channel, which is employed by all ships of heavy tonnage; the other by the north of Dauphin Island, between it and Cedar Point, the southernmost extension of the main land. The Swash Channel has about eighteen feet of water, and is between two and three miles broad. The island which divides these channels is narrow, and about ten miles long. The passage between the island and main land is not practicable for vessels of heavy draft. The approach of an attacking fleet must therefore be made by the Swash Channel. Mobile Point, a low and sandy continuation of the eastern main land, makes out for nearly twenty miles to the west of the main land, and has its termination fortified by Fort Morgan. This, the chief defence of the bay and city, is built upon the site of old Fort Boyers, which beat off a British fleet in September, 1814. It is a stone fortification, was a long time in process of construction, and cost one million and a half of dollars. It mounts one hundred and thirty-six guns. Fort Gaines, upon the other side of the channel, was commenced but not finished before the rebellion. It was designed to coöperate with Fort Morgan, and by a cross fire render entrance impossible. It is said to mount fifty guns, which is the number for which it was intended. Between these two forts, a line of spile obstructions stretches under the guns of the forts, with a single narrow opening near Fort Morgan for the ingress and egress of blockade-runners. This opening is commanded by a number of heavy guns, trained upon it from the fort, and is constantly patrolled by picket boats.

The other opening, known as Grant's Pass, which was employed by the line of steamers plying between Mobile and New-Orleans, is dominated by Fort Powell on the southernmost point of the western coast of the main land, which mounts twelve guns; by a water battery of nine long-range guns, and a series of earthworks, whose armament is not known. Sand Island, which lies a little beyond Fort Gaines, has been prepared with earthworks and armed with heavy guns. These defences are increased in their efficiency by the presence of some, if not all, of the iron-clads, kept in readiness to assist the forts.

But this exhibit does not conclude the defensive works. They are for the protection of the bay and to prevent entrance from sea. When they have been reduced or passed, and the bay entered, a long line of intrenchments and circumvallations on the seaward side of the city answer equal defences on the land front. The whole southeastern front of the city, from the Alabama River to a little stream called Dog River, is strongly intrenched, with twelve independent earthworks of considerable size in their rear. These intrenchments, and one of the channels to the city, are, in their turn, strengthened by a battery of nine guns on Point Pintos, which rakes them. A battery of five guns at Garrow's Bend lends aid to that on Point Pintos, and sweeps the channel and its obstructions for three miles. Other earthworks near the city are built to repulse an attack from Spring Hill, supposing our forces to march from Portersville, on the Mississippi Sound. These are said to be eighteen miles in length, and are mounted with ordnance of an interior quality. A casemated battery has also been constructed in the marsh, which was built up with dirt and spiles for that purpose, and is armed with three 100-pound rifles, four 9-inch Dahlgren guns and three ordinary 32's. Near the Alabama River there is a redoubt to aid the marsh battery, which commands a portion of the bay. Another redoubt mounting four guns is north of this on the railway. The railroad bridge at Three-mile Run is guarded by a redoubt. The great earthwork, several miles in extent, which stretches from the shell road entirely around the city to the Alabama River, is several miles long, defended by breastworks and rifle-pits. A battery of six guns is erected between the shell road and Alabama River. The army which holds these various fortifications is under the command of Maj.-Gen. DABNEY S. MAURY. It is supposed that the withdrawal from the city of troops to relieve JOHNSTON, so hard pressed by SHERMAN, has reduced the force under his command to three or four thousand men. The total guns mounted in the various defences is two hundred and seventeen.

But the forts, breastworks, booms, earthworks and batteries enumerated do not make the whole of the resisting power of the city. The bay lies between Fort Morgan and destruction, and it has been amply provided with defences. Admiral BUCHANAN, who has commanded there since the rebellion began, has devoted his energies to constructing a fleet to assist the army; and Selma, nearly two hundred miles north of the town, on the Alabama River, has built a ram and several gunboats under his direction. Others have been constructed elsewhere, so that he now commands the following fleet: *Tennessee*, iron-clad ram, seven guns; *Nashville*, iron-clad, six; *Morgan*, iron-clad, five; *Baltic*, iron-clad, five; *Selma*, cotton-clad, four; *Gaines*, cotton-clad, four; *Crescent*, cotton-clad, four; *Alert*, steamer, five; four coast-guard steamers, ten; making a total of twelve vessels, carrying fifty guns. By adding the guns afloat to these on land, it will be seen that the rebel defences at Mobile mount two hundred and sixty-seven guns.

The assailing force is under the command of Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT, the conqueror of New-Orleans, and Gen. GRANGER. As the army can do nothing until the navy shall have opened and prepared for it a footing—the conditions of attack being very similar to those at New-Orleans—the command placed under Gen. GRANGER has not been so distinctly specified as that of the Admiral. Prudential reasons may have aided this reticence. We know, however, what Admiral FARRAGUT has to work with. His fleet comprises the old flagship *Hartford*, a screw sloop of 20 guns; the *Brooklyn*, 24; *Richmond*, 18; *Monongahela*, 12; *Lackawanna*, 14; *Galena*, 14; *Ossipee*, 13; *Oneida*, 10; *Genesee*, 8—all screw sloops; the *Metacomet*, 10; *Sebago*, 10; *Conemaugh*, 9, and *Port Royal*, 8—double-enders; the *Penguin*, 7; *Kennebec*, 5; *Tennessee*, 5; *Pinola*, 4; *Itasca*, 4; and *Pembina*, 4—screw-gunboats; the *Winnebago*, double turret, 4; *Chickasaw*, double turret, 4; *Tecumseh*, 2; *Manhattan*, 2, and four steamers from the Mississippi River, carrying 10 guns among them, all iron-clads—the *Cowslip*, 2; *Phillippi*, 2; *Glasgow*, 2; *Jasmine*, 2, and *Buckthorn*, 2—armed steam-tugs. His fleet, therefore, numbers 32 vessels of all kinds and 231 guns; the rebel fleet contains 12 vessels, carrying 50 guns. This is the largest and most effective squadron ever sent to sea by this country, and, it must be added, has probably a more grave task committed to it than the reduction of New-Orleans even, and not inferior, perhaps, to what has been attempted at Charleston. It is provided with rifled guns and with the heaviest known ordnance, in addition to the ordinary armament. The character of the commanding officer assures our hope of a signal victory.

Whatever the exact condition of affairs may now be at Mobile, the appearance of FARRAGUT has conflicted greatly with rebel movements elsewhere. Charleston and Wilmington have been depleted of troops to aid HOOD in his long, losing conflict with SHERMAN, and the garrison of Mobile was similarly withdrawn until the city contained only two brigades of regular troops in addition to its militia. This occurred once before in the earlier part of July, when the Governor and Mayor procured the recall of troops which had been sent to relieve FORREST.

The importance of the result, when it is reached, will equal all anticipations. Richmond forms the right of the rebel army now, Atlanta the centre, Mobile the left, Savannah and Charleston the reserve. The fall of Mobile would wrest the entire Gulf region from rebellion, and break that marshaling whose order we have given, placing SHERMAN at Atlanta on the left. We hold Northern Alabama now; the centre has been traversed by our cavalry; reduce the south, and very shortly the State must be ours for all the purposes of military occupation as much as is Louisiana. As Atlanta is nearer Savannah than Mobile, the former is its natural base of supplies, and would doubtless be the next object of attack; though with the whole Gulf line possessed SHERMAN might have his base almost at his own discretion.

Extra Session of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

The extra session of the Pennsylvania Legislature met to-day.

Gov. CURTIN, in his message, calls upon the Legislature to take some action for the defence of the State.

He speaks of the support rendered by Pennsylvania to the National Government, and says the State has fulfilled all her obligations.

Pennsylvania has a right to be defended by the national forces as part of the common country.

After alluding to the several invasions of the State by the rebels, he asks: "How could an agricultural people, in an open country, be expected to rise suddenly and beat back hostile forces which had defeated the organized veteran armies of the Government?"

He adds: "It is, of course, expected that the inhabitants of an invaded country will do what is in their power to resist the invaders, and the facts will show, I think, that the people of the invaded counties have not failed in their duty."

He severely condemns the gibes and sneers and scoffs which have been thrown upon the people of Pennsylvania by the newspapers and citizens of other States.

He quotes a letter addressed by him, together with Gov. BRADFORD, of Maryland, to President LINCOLN, asking that recruits raised by the State shall be credited to the quotas on the last call made, and be armed, equipped, and supplied as other volunteers in the service.

Gov. Curtin's Message.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, Aug. 8.

The special session of the Legislature meets to-morrow. Gov. CURTIN's message will fully discuss the great question involving the immediate organization of the militia of the State. He recommends what may be briefly termed the enrollment of all men capable of military duty; said rolls to be preserved in such manner as that when a certain force is needed, the quota of each district within the State can be immediately made out and a draft made for the number required from the whole number enrolled; such troops to be equipped, armed and paid by the Commonwealth, and to serve only within its boundary and for State defence.

The next important topic is the late disaster at Chambersburgh. The Governor has made it a point to gather all the facts connected with that heinous transaction. Statistics have been prepared, giving as accurately as possible the full extent of the pecuniary losses which have occurred from the burning of Chambersburgh, stating also the force of the rebels that perpetrated that fell work, and giving the forces which the Government had, to insure the protection of the people in that region.

Another feature of this document will be its indignant rejection of the false charges which certain of the presses and reckless partisan leaders of New-York have cast upon the Government and people of Pennsylvania.

The suggestion has been frequently made by unreflecting persons, that the State should raise a force and keep it permanently in the field for her defence. Apart from other considerations, it is to be observed that the expense of such a measure would be quite beyond the present ability of the State. To raise and maintain an army of fifteen regiments, (and any smaller force would be inadequate,) would involve an annual expenditure of more than $15,000,000.

The following letter from the Adjutant-General, dated Aug. 1, 1864, is the only reply yet received:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of a joint letter from yourself and the Governor of Maryland, dated July 21, 1864, asking authority to raise a volunteer force in your respective States, to be exclusively used for home or local defence, and for guarding the fords of the Potomac. In reply, I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that the proposition has been fully considered, and that the authority asked for cannot be granted. In this connection, please see the act of Congress, approved Feb. 13, 1862, as promulgated in General Orders No. 15, series of 1862, from this office.

(Signed) THOMAS M. VINCENT, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Collision on the Hudson—Steamboat Vanderbilt Sunk.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

As the Troy steamboat *Vanderbilt* was coming up the river this morning, just before daylight, and when a short distance above the Kinderhook upper light, she ran into a tow of canal-boats, sinking three of them and damaging her own bow so much that the water was soon several inches deep in her lower cabin. Her steam pumps were immediately set to work, but as the water seemed to gain upon them it was found necessary to run her ashore, and it is feared that her hull has sustained additional injury thereby.

In the meantime the steamboat *St. John*, which was a short distance behind her, ran alongside and took her passengers off.

No one on board of the *Vanderbilt* was injured or lost. But it is reported that two brothers, who were sleeping in the forecastle of one of the canal boats, were either killed or drowned.

A propeller and barge were sent down from this city this morning to bring up the freight, which has sustained but little damage.

The air has been filled with smoke from the burning woods, which hangs in black folds over the river, and to this circumstance the accident is attributed.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Cricket.

NEW-YORK VS. BRONXVILLE CLUBS.

A most interesting match between these clubs was played yesterday on the Bedford Cricket Ground, Brooklyn, the game being with the New-York second eleven and the first eleven of the Bronxville clubs. The play on both sides was highly creditable to either party; but the New-Yorkers proved too strong a team for their opponents, who are all "Old Countrymen," hailing from Sheffield, from whence many celebrated cricketers have sprung. The players from Westchester are a new club, and this being their maiden match in this country, were well cared for by the New-York players. The score stood as affixed:

NEW-YORK.	Runs.	BRONXVILLE.	Runs.
First innings	109	First innings	56
Second innings (7 wickets to fall)	18	Second innings	68
Total	127	Total	124

Umpires—Messrs. HIGHAM and HUDSON.

The only double scores made were those of HALL 20, OAKLEY 18, NEFF 13, HAMER 10, for New-York, and HOLINSWORTH 13, and LUCKLEY 12, for Bronxville.

Base Ball.

ATLANTIC OF BROOKLYN VS. CAMDEN OF PHILADELPHIA.

The champion Atlantic Club of Brooklyn are on a visit to Philadelphia, with a view of playing the crack clubs of that city. On Monday afternoon last they met the First Nine of the Camden Club, on the Olympic and Athletic Club Grounds, Philadelphia, the game resulting in a huge victory for the Atlantics by the following score:

CAMDEN CLUB.	Runs.	ATLANTIC CLUB.	Runs.
T. C. Knight, p	0	Pearce, c	7
Milliner, 2d b	2	Start, 1st b	6
Fisher, 1st b	4	C. Smith, 3d b	8
Fisler, c	1	P. O'Brien, c f	7
F. L. Knight, c f	1	Galvin, s	9
G. H. Knight, 3d b	1	Crane, 2d b	9
Merry, r f	0	Chapman, l f	7
Evans, l f	0	Pratt, p	5
Cowan, s	0	S. Smith, r f	6
Total	10	Total	64

Umpire, Mr. KLEINFELTER, Athletic Club; Scorers, Dr. MALIN, Camden Club; Mr. MOWLEM, Atlantic Club.

Base Ball at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 9.

The Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn, and Camden Club, of Philadelphia, played here on Monday, the score standing—Atlantic 64, Camden 10. The match on Tuesday, with the Keystone Club, was won by the Atlantic, by a score of 65 to 10.

BENEVOLENT USE OF FASHIONABLE LEISURE.—The ladies staying at the Heath House, Schooley's Mountain, New-Jersey, have struck upon a mode of employing a part of their present leisure and a little of their means, which strikes us as meritorious and worthy of imitation by other fashionables similarly situated. They have gone to work picking blackberries, which are just now in great luxuriance over many of the Northern States, and making them up into *syrup for the soldiers*. Those who know the excellence of such a preparation for some of the most serious diseases which during the summer fill the military hospitals, can appreciate how true and well directed is this benevolence. We hope that the hint may be taken and the often ennui residents at the other fashionable resorts hit upon similar or other equally useful plans of making their leisure time redound to the good of the soldiers of the Union Army.

[Advertisement.]

HEADS.—Busts, Casts, Skulls, Drawings, etc., are on free exhibition at the Phrenological Cabinet, at No. 389 Broadway. Charts, with full written descriptions of character, given when desired. See the *Phrenological Journal*, for August; sent by first post for twenty cents, by Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER READING.—The present volume of the *Illustrated Phrenological Journal*, with articles on Physiognomy, Ethnology, Physiology and Psychology, including the delineations of leading characters, with likenesses, would prove interesting to all. It is a handsome monthly, at $2 a year, or 20 cents a number. Newsmen have it. All the back numbers to January sent for $1 by first post, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

"Cheap living," is now the watch-word of the masses, and the great demand for KENT's East India Coffee proves their wisdom in respect to beverages. Sold by all grocers. Price 28 cents per pound. General depot No. 154 Reade-street.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 9—*In steamship Washington, from Havre.*—Mr. Cowell, Mr. Gage, Mr. Soleliac and son, Mr Foster, Mr. Codding, Mr. Belille, Mr. Booraem and son, Mr. Nourse and family, Mlle. Myers, Mme. Laurence, Messrs. Bonaparte and waiter, Sisley, King and wife, Thompson and wife, Coupeux, de Joicouria, Greenleaf, wife, child and waiter, Stralheim, wife, 4 children and 2 servants, Hotchkiss and wife, Mendiola, wife and waiter, Snow, wife and 6 children, E. Itun, Miller, Th Wust, Fournier, wife and 3 children, Mme. Ch. Clarey, Mlle. Boirin and child, Mme. Aug. Burand, Mme. E. Burand, Mme. Et. Burand, F. Felchin, Mme. Bouilledouse, Mlle. Mathilde Chauffer de Toulaville, Mlle. Blanche Chauffer de Toulaville, J. Osuma, wife and child, Messrs. Bardeaux, Beugnot, Cartier, Wm. Olloz, W. Kolb, Pasquale Selich, Geo. Brulay, A. Chabriel, Turnaux, Carl Kayser, R. Keck, Henry Cyr, Boudelari, M. Ettore, J. Allend.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 05 | Sun sets..... 7 06 | Moon sets...11 04

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12 11 | Gov. Island.. 1 00 | Hell Gate... 2 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug. 9.

Cleared.

Steamships Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Roanoke, Drew, Havana, Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamers Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick; Fairbanks, Hunter, Washington, Jas. Hand; Bristol, Charles, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Frank, Thropshire, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Ships Albert Gallatin, Delano, Liverpool, C. Grinnell; Java, Gaggett, Glasgow, T. Dunham; Fawn, Nelson, London, T. Dunham.

Barks Verita, (Ital.,) Cuneo, Cork, for orders, Baetjer & De Vertu; N. H. Gaston, ——, Barbados, Bishop Bro.; Prince Albert, Hall, Richibucto, D. R. De Wolff; Rising Fawn, Cann, Cork and a market, Boyd & Hincken; Traveler, (Br.,) Rundle, Baltimore, J. L. Phipps; Helene, (Swed.,) Sillman, Cadiz, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Guilietta, (Ital.,) Marissea, Cardiff, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Edgardo, (Ital.,) Castagado, Queenstown, Holmboe & Balchen; W. H. Harris, (Br.,) Coalfleet, Sisal, D. R. De Wolff; B. F. Nash, Lancy, Cow Bay, Brett, Son & Co.; Union, (Br.,) Ryder, St. Stephen's, J. Boynton's Son.

Schooners Arlington, Weaver, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Jane Maria, Bushnell, Norwich, L. Kenny; Ellen Louisa, Snow, New-Haven, Hotchkiss & Stannard; Lilla, (Br.,) Benson, St. Kitts, Jones & Lough; J. W. Miner, Berry, New-Orleans; Halitia, (Br.,) Barbados; St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Gen. Putnam, Sharritt, Washington, Mott Bedell; Victory, (Br.,) Pruden, Governor's Harbor, Jam., J. Douglas; Francis Coffin, Wass, Philadelphia, Holyoke & Murray; Aquilla, Calhoun, Chincoteague, J. W. McKee; J. G. Ferris, Hunt, Washington, Mott Bedell; L. McPhee, Wixon, Portland, B. F. Small & Co.; H. Middleton, Raynor, St. Kitts, C. H. Pearsall.

Arrived.

Steamship Sidon, Martyn, Liverpool July 26, via Queenstown 27th, with mdse. and 439 passengers to E. Cunard. July 27, off Wine Head, exchanged signals with Br. steamship City of Baltimore, hence, and ship Bloomer, bound E. 30th, steamship Kedar, hence for Liverpool. Aug. 6, passed a bark bound W., painted black, with white quarter, showing Russian colors and Maryatt's No. A. 7th, exchanged night signals with one of Inman's steamers, bound E. 8th, passed steamer Saylla, bd E.

Steamship Washington, (Fr.,) Duchesne, Havre July 27, 6 P. M., with mdse. and and passengers to M. M. Mackenzie. The Washington brings 45 first and 38 second class passengers, the usual mails, and 600 tons mdse. Had head winds all the passage, and fog from the Grand Bank to this port.

Steamship Carolina, Bulkley, Beaufort, N.C., 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray & Nephew. Aug. 8, at 4 P. M., Cape Lookout bearing N. N. W. 16 miles, spoke U. S. steamer Monticello; at 6:30 P. M., exchanged signals with New-York pilot-boats Nos. 21 and 15, bound S. 8th, lat. 37 40, lon. 74 40, passed bark Plaidies, bound S.; Barnegat bearing S. W. 15 miles, passed a schooner, about 140 tons, on her beam ends; had not been long in that situation.

U. S. steam transport Thames, Arey, Fortress Monroe 30 hours to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Fulton, Wotton, Port Royal, S. C., Aug. 5, at 4 o'clock A. M., via Fortress Monroe Aug. 7, with mails and 55 released Union prisoners to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Kingfisher, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to Edwin Bynner.

Steamer Delaware, Ashmore, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to C. S. Hoagland.

Steamer M. Massey, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer John R. Thompson, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

U. S. ship-of-the-line Vermont, Com. H. R. Thatcher, commanding, Port Royal, S. S. 2d, and Charleston Bar 2d at 6 P. M.

Ship Ocean Signal, (new, of 1,200 tons,) Townsend, Bath (Me.) 7 ds., in ballast, to Abm. Bell's Son. 7th inst., off Nantucket South Shoals, saw ship Isaac Webb, from Liverpool for New-York.

Bark Merrimac, (Pruss.,) Grunmalds, Marseilles 60 ds., with mdse. to Thos. Zizinia.

Brig Cyprus, (of Windsor, N. S.,) McCulloch, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with sugar to J. F. Whitney & Co. Aug. 6, Hatteras bearing S. W. 12 miles, spoke pilot-boats J. D. Jones and Wm. H. Aspinwall, both hence for Fortress Monroe.

Brig Rolling Wave, Collins, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar, etc., to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Brig Fanny Butler, Nickerson, Manzanilla 27 ds., with wood, etc., to Owen & Carnegie.

Brig Scotland, Francis, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with molasses to E. T. Smith.

Brig Sarah Flagg, Wood, Tampico 30 ds., with hides, fustic, etc., to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Tabaco, (Brem.,) Hachtman, Kingston, Jam., 21 ds., with logwood to Henry G. Schmidt & Co.

Brig Dispatch, (of St. Vincent,) Harriott, Santa Cruz 16 ds., with sugar, etc., to Darrell & Nash.

Brig Leonard Berry, (of Demerara,) Steele, Negril, Jam., 18 ds., with logwood to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Brig Giacomo, (of Gibraltar,) Sobari, Marico 43 ds., with wool and cork and 18 passengers to Giro & Francia.

Schr. Abbie Bradford, (of Boston,) Freeman, Port-au-Prince 11 ds., with logwood to Brett, Son & Co. Off Nicola Mole, saw a bark, supposed the R. Murray, Jr., hence for Port-au-Prince. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Clara T. Holmes, (of Provincetown,) Cook, Curacoa 16 ds., with salt, hides, etc., to master.

Schr. Tigris, (Br.,) Portee, Manzanilla 17 ds., with palm-leaf, wood, etc., to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Express, Perry, Matamoras 25 ds., in ballast to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Flash, Gray, Aux Cayes 16 ds., with logwood to B. J. Wenburg.

Schr. Frederick, (of Nassau,) Howes, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to N. M. Terry.

Schr. Frances Satterly, Alden, Port Royal 8 ds., in ballast to Jonas Smith.

Schr. Alligator, Wooster, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Gen. Peavy, Fanning, St. Andrews 15 ds., with railroad sleepers to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Argus, Crowley, Somerset.

Schr. George Thomas, Jackson, Baltimore 5 ds., coal.

Schr. Ann Bedell, Virginia 4 ds., with wood.

WIND—At sunset, W. and light.

Below.

Ship Meridian, Lambert, Newport June 4.
Ship Isaac Webb, Bessling, Liverpool June 4.
Ship Mary O'Brien, Cardiff June 3.
Ship Energy, from Liverpool.
Ship Arosburg, from Rotterdam.
Bark Lucy Ring, from Cuba.
Schr. Edward, from ——.

Sailed.

Aug. 8—Steamers Blackstone, Gen. Sedgwick, Star of the South, Decotah.

Barks Zephyr, Glasgow, Milton, Commercia.

Brigs Para, Lady of the Lake, Jean Baptiste, Woodland, Industry.

Schooners Arcole, D. W. Vaughan, Belle, D. D. Pitts, Village Belle.

Miscellaneous.

As the schr. Henry Laurens, Robinson, from Elizabethport for Boston, was going through Hell Gate on the 7th, she struck on Hallet's Point and sunk. She has been stripped of her sails, &c.

Spoken, &c.

Horace—schr., 7 ds. from Boston for Port Royal, no date, lat. 36, lon. 74 35.

Mary Crawford—brig, hence for Port Royal, Aug. 6, lat. 26 39, lon. 74 47.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Aug. 8—Arr. ship Chatarine, Holbrook, Philadelphia; schrs. Mountain Avenue, Jeremie; Sarah McDonald, Baltimore.

Aug. 9.—Arr. bark Lillias, Picton; brigs Abbott Lawrence, Baltimore; P. B. Doane, Philadelphia; schr. D. L. Sturges, New-York.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 9.—Cld. bark Lapwing, Kean, for Rio Janeiro.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8—Arr. steamer Golden City, Lappiage, Panama.

Foreign Ports.

Arr. at Bermuda, July 29, brig Henrietta, New-York; schrs. Hound, do.; 30th, Harkaway, do.; Aug. 1, ship Mohawk, Sydney, C. B., and cld. for Philadelphia.

Arr. at Halifax, N. S., Aug. 8, blockade-runner Heath, to repair.

At Santa Cruz, July 24, brigs Ella Reed, Jarman, for New-York, ldg.; Mazeppa, of and for Bremen, do.

At Aux Cayes, July 24, brig La Cayenne, for New-York in 7 ds.; schr. Sarah L. Davis, from Boston, just arrived.

St. John, N. B., Aug. 9.—Cld. brig Alfred, for New-York; schrs. Ida May and Gilbert Burt, do.

At Negril, Jam., July 22, brig Lotus, for Philadelphia, loading.

At Cienfuegos, July 25, bark Ed. Bernard, for New-York, ldg.; bark International, for New-York in 4 ds.

At Sagua, July 31, brig Spartan, hence, arr. July 27.

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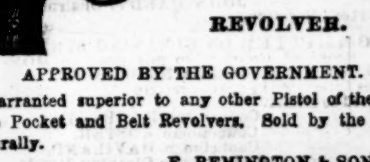

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Perfect Fitting

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BLOOD BLOOD

STERLING'S BLOOD PURIFIER
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will cure all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, such as Eruptions on the Face, Humors, Scrofulas, Salt Rheum, &c., &c.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

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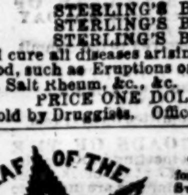

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Prepared by the Union Medicine Co., No. 19 Gold St., New York, and sold by all druggists. PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

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Passing through Water Gap, Scranton, Wyoming Valley, Harrisburgh, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Bethlehem, Easton, &c.

Tickets for these excursions are now for sale at the office of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, Pier No. 2 North River, New-York.

For description of the routes and further information apply at office Pier No. 2 North River, or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; one who understands all kinds of family cooking, also soups, fish, meats and game; also, pastry, creams and desserts of all kinds; is a professed baker; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at 6 East 14th-st.

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LIFE SYRUP

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VALUABLE MEDICINAL

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Graduate College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., formerly Assistant Physician Blackwell's Island Hospitals, late Medical Inspector New-York State Volunteer Depots, under Gov. Edwin D. Morgan.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP

HAS PRODUCED

A REVOLUTION IN MEDICINE!

What may seem almost incredible, is, that many diseases hitherto considered hopelessly incurable, are frequently cured in a few days or weeks, and we cheerfully invite the investigations of the liberal-minded and scientific to cures which have no parallel at the present day.

Our medicine is peculiar: by it the seat of any disease is directly reached, and the equilibrium restored.

Those who have suffered long from painful and obstinate diseases,

Those who have vainly sought relief from advertised medicines,

Those who cannot be cured by other physicians—

ARE INVITED TO USE CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

During the past five years we have contended with obstacles and overcome opposition as herculean as were ever encountered by any reformers.

RAPIDITY OF CURE.

Some say, "Your cures are too quick," while others doubt their permanence, and think that diseases can only be cured by the "slow recuperative process of Nature."

This is our reply:

In health, the body, like a well-balanced scale, is in a state of equilibrium. But when from any cause down goes one side of the scale, we have the effects of disease. What is requisite is, to restore the normal balance of the scale.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP,

a positive and specific remedy for all diseases originally from an IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, and for all (hereditary) DISEASES transmitted from PARENT TO CHILD.

PARALYSIS.

HEMIPLEGIA, PARESIS, PARAPLEGIA, PARALYSIS AGITANS.

It is so universally admitted that Constitution Life Syrup is the only effective means of restoration in the various forms of Paralysis, that we need not reiterate that it is emphatically the Great Life-giving Power.

DYSPEPSIA.

INDIGESTION. LIVER COMPLAINT. CONSTIPATION.
WEIGHT AT STOMACH. BILIOUSNESS. WANT OF APPETITE.
FLATULENCE. BAD BREATH.

SCROFULA.

STRUMA, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, ULCERATION,
KING'S EVIL, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM.

This taint (HEREDITARY and ACQUIRED), filling life with untold misery, is by all usual medical remedies incurable.

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LUMBAGO. SCIATICA. GOUT.

If there is any disease in which the Constitution Life Syrup is a sovereign, it is in Rheumatism and its kindred affections. The most intense pains are almost instantly alleviated—enormous swellings are reduced. Cases, chronic or vicarious, of 20 or 30 years' standing, have been cured by us.

NERVOUSNESS.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, SHATTERED NERVES,
LOSS OF POWER, CONFUSION OF THOUGHTS,
ST. VITUS' DANCE. EPILEPSY.

Thousands who have suffered for years will bless the day on which they read these lines. Particularly to weak, suffering woman will this medicine prove an inestimable blessing—directing their footsteps to a Hope which fulfills more than it promises.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.

SALIVATION. ROTTING OF BONES.
BAD COMPLEXION. ACHES IN BONES.
FEELING OF WEARINESS. DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system entirely from all the evil effects of MERCURY, removing the Bad Breath, and curing the Weak Joints and Rheumatic Pains which the use of Calomel is sure to produce. It hardens Spongy Gums and secures the Teeth as firmly as ever.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP

eradicates, root and branch, all Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, like

ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES,

and all other difficulties of this kind, which so much disfigure the outward appearance of both males and females, often making them a disgusting object to themselves and their friends.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP

CURES ALL SWELLING OF THE GLANDS,

either of the Face, Neck, or Female Breast, and should be taken as soon as the swelling is detected, thus preventing their breaking, and producing troublesome Discharging Sores, which disfigure so many of the younger portion of the community, from six to twenty years of age. Young children are very subject to Discharges from the Ears, which depends upon a Scrofulous constitution. These cases soon recover by taking a few doses of the Life Syrup.

All scrofulous persons suffering from general Debility, Emaciation, Dyspepsia and Dropsy of the limbs, abdomen, and in the female, Dropsy of the ovaries and womb, generally accompanied with Inflammation and Ulceration of the Uterus, are permanently cured by Constitution Life Syrup. The disease known as Goitre or Swelled Neck, the Life Syrup will remove entirely. The remedy should be taken for some time, as the disease is exceedingly chronic and stubborn, and will not be removed without extra effort.

Tumors of the Ovaries, Tumors of the Breast, and swelling of other glands of the body, will be completely reduced without resorting to the knife, or operations of any kind.

Epileptic Fits, Sympathetic or Organic Diseases of the Heart, as palpitation, Disease of the Valves, producing a grating or filing sound, Dropsy of the Heart Case and all the affections of this important organ, (persons suffering from any acute pain in this region of the heart) will be greatly relieved by Constitution Life Syrup.

BROKEN-DOWN AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, SUFFERING FROM INDISPOSITION TO EXERTION, PAIN IN THE BACK, LOSS OF MEMORY, FOREBODINGS, HORROR OF CALAMITY, FEAR OF DISEASE, DIMNESS OF VISION, DRY, HOT SKIN AND EXTREMITIES, WANT OF SLEEP, RESTLESSNESS, PALE, HAGGARD COUNTENANCE, AND LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM, all require the aid of the CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

FOR ALL FORMS OF

ULCERATIVE DISEASES,

either of the NOSE, THROAT, TONGUE, SPINE, FOREHEAD OR SCALP, no remedy has ever proved its equal.

MOTH PATCHES upon the female face, depending upon a diseased action of the Liver, are very unpleasant to the young wife and mother. A few bottles of Constitution Life Syrup will correct the secretion, and remove the deposit, which is directly under the skin.

In Diseases of the Liver, giving rise to Languor, Dizziness, Indigestion, Weak Stomach, or an ulcerated or cancerous condition of that organ, accompanied with burning or other unpleasant symptoms, will be relieved by the use of CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

AS A GENERAL BLOOD-PURIFYING AGENT, THE LIFE SYRUP STANDS UNRIVALED BY ANY PREPARATION IN THE WORLD.

Diseases of the Spine, as usually developed in the young, Hip Disease, Neuralgia, and all nervous diseases, and ladies who are suffering from diseases for which they are at a loss to know what to do, we would advise the use of CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP. It will restore their pallid countenance, strengthen their weak back and side, give them new energy, new life and happiness.

THE RICH AND POOR

are liable to the same diseases. Nature and science has made the Constitution Life Syrup for the benefit of all.

PURE BLOOD

produces healthy men and women; and if the constitution is neglected in youth, disease and early death is the result. Do not delay when the means are so near at hand, and within the reach of all.

TO MOTHERS AND MARRIED LADIES.

It is the safest and most effectual medicine ever discovered for purifying the system, and relieving the suffering attendant upon childbirth. It strengthens both the mother and the child, prevents pain and disease, and increases and enriches the food. Those who have used it think it indispensable. It is highly useful, both before and after confinement, as it prevents disease attendant upon childbirth.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP

is the poor man's friend and the rich man's blessing.

Buy it, take it, and be cured.

IT IS UNIVERSAL IN ITS EFFECTS.

WM. H. GREGG, M. D.,

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